

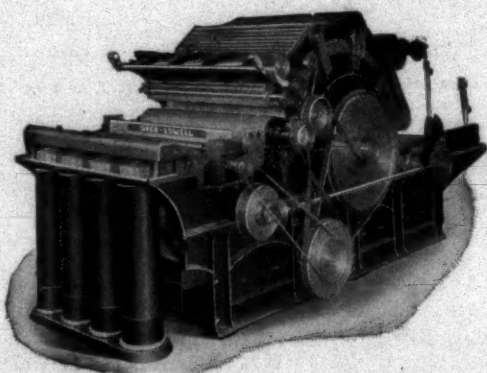
SOUTHERN TEXTILE BULLETIN

VOL. IX

CHARLOTTE, N. C., JUNE 3, 1915

NUMBER 14

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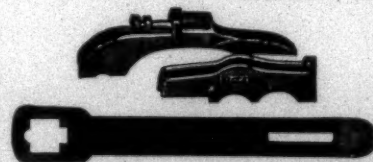
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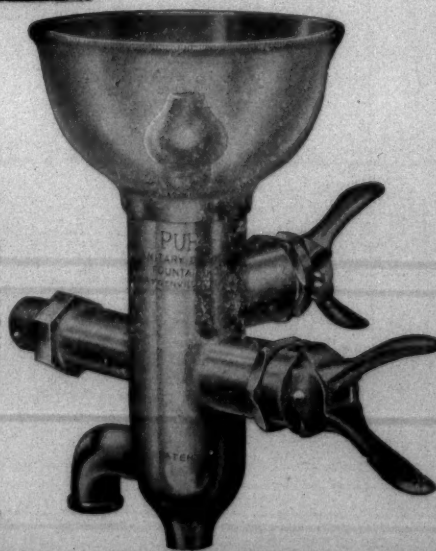
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SOUTHERN TEXTILE BULLETIN

VOLUME IX

CHARLOTTE, N. C., JUNE 3, 1915

NUMBER 14

THE CLARK TESTIMONY

Commission on Industrial Relation,
Washington, D. C.

Afternoon Session, May 26, 1915.

David Clark, called as a witness,
testified as follows:

Chairman Walsh: What is your
name, please?

Mr. Clark: David Clark.

Chairman Walsh: Where do you
reside?

Mr. Clark: Charlotte, N. C.

Chairman Walsh: And I believe
you wired the Commission you de-
sired to make a statement in regard
to some statement that had already
been offered in evidence?

Mr. Clark: Yes, sir.

Chairman Walsh: And you came
here for that purpose, Mr. Clark?

Mr. Clark: Yes.

Chairman Walsh: Now, in ac-
cordance with your suggestion, you
would like to get away, we have put
you on out of place, with the idea
that you could present your state-
ment in a very short space of time?

Mr. Clark: I will be very brief.
I want to read one statement, and
present the others into the record,
if I can.

Chairman Walsh: Very well, we
would be glad to have you do it.

Mr. Clark: I am here for the pur-
pose of answering testimony given
by Dr. A. J. McKelway, May 10th.
I am glad he is in the room, because
I don't like to talk about a man be-
hind his back.

The testimony given by Dr. A. J.
McKelway on May 10th, was very
largely false and where not exactly
false, much of it was so shaped as to
carry a false impression.

He testified that a large number
of employes in Southern cotton
mills, including 1085 adults, were
making less than \$2.00 per week.
Pressed by Chairman Walsh he
dodged through four pages of testi-
mony and when finally cornered
said to divide the \$2.00 or less
amount by six in order to get the
daily wage. McKelway has lived in
the South and knows that no wage
schedule of 33 1-3 cents per day has
prevailed in the last twenty years.
When McKelway made that state-
ment he knew, as I do, that it was
false. He could have taken data
from the 1914 report of the Bureau
of Labor but he went back to the
1908 report which was prepared un-
der his friend, Labor Commissioner
Neal, and it has been often said that
Dr. McKelway had a considerable
influence in the compilation of that
report.

The 1908 report gives the wages of
North Carolina mill operatives as

varying from \$3.87 to \$6.56 per week
but there is in it a table of earning
for a specified week showing that
in both Northern and Southern mills
there were a number who, of course,
working part time during that week,
earned less than \$2.00. In order that
there might be no misunderstanding
the report specifically stated that
the summary is "for the week men-
tioned."

It was from that page he got
his figures and presented them here,
and told you to divide them by six.

Chairman Walsh: I had better
call your attention to the rule we
have here, that while the witness
may freely contradict any other wit-
ness, by giving the facts, we have
tried as far as possible to keep any
witness from characterizing any
other person that appears before the
Commission, and if you will devote
yourself to the giving of contra-
statements as to the facts,—

Mr. Clark: I will do so as largely
as possible. The false testimony is
just a continuation of Dr. McKel-
way's work, and we want some way
of getting into the record and con-
tradicting it.

Chairman Walsh: Just give the
contradiction of the testimony, as
far as you can.

Mr. Clark: (Reading):

"Dr. McKelway was not deceived
when he went back seven years and
obtained those figures. He thought
that he would deceive you and
through your report deceive the
people of the country. He thought
he could get by without saying
'divide them by six', but Chairman
Walsh cornered him.

"In order to give you illiteracy
figures he sent back even further
and gave you the statistics of 1900,
or fifteen years ago, waving aside
the 1910 statistics with the passing
remark that they were slightly dif-
ferent. If he had given you the
1914 statistics he would have shown
that 87 per cent of the mill opera-
tives in North Carolina can read and
write and that the per cent is
higher in the other Southern States.

"Late statistics would not give you
the false impression that he desired
to create and he therefore gave you
ancient history.

"He complains in his evidence
that the Southern cotton manufac-
turers do not welcome the represen-
tatives of the National Child Labor
Committee to their mills. In the
first place the cotton manufactur-
ers regard the National Child Labor
Committee as a band of parasites
and grafters and in the second place,

experience has shown that they take
advantage of every courtesy to mis-
represent and falsify conditions.

"The only case I have ever known
where a representative of the Na-
tional Child Labor Committee told
the whole truth was the reply of
Homer Folk to an address which I
delivered before the National Child
Labor Conference on January 5th,
last, and in which he admitted that
the National Child Labor Committee
did misrepresent conditions.

"I do not know who pays Mr. Mc-
Kelway and his associates. Some
think that it is the Rockefeller
Foundation. If such information
could be obtained it would be very
interesting."

I would like to put in evidence the
reply of Homer Folk,—

Mr. Walsh: Commissioner Harri-
man said she would like to hear Mr.
Folk's reply.

Mr. Clark: I made an address be-
fore the National Labor Conference
at Washington, D. C., on January
1915, and Homer Folks, vice chair-
man of the National Child Labor
Committee replied to me as follows:

"Mr. Clark's plea for the Southern
mill owner was most interesting. It
aroused a line of thought in my
mind which has often occurred to
me in the past. He complained of
the ungracious statements made and
asked for a square deal, and that the
facts should be dealt with always
with strict accuracy. I wish I could
encourage him to feel that the mill
owners would get that sort of a
square deal. But no such encour-
agement can be held out as a mat-
ter of fact. I would like to give
warning that instead of getting more
nearly a square deal in the sense of
more nearly accurate statements it
is likely in the future to be less of
a square deal because that is the
history of all active movements
directed against serious evils."

Mr. Clark: I wish to file a state-
ment showing the wages in the cot-
ton mills in the South. These fig-
ures are taken from the books of the
Cotton Mills at —, from
1894, 1904, and 1914.

The statement here referred to by
the witness was received in evi-
dence and marked, "Washington, D.
C., May 26, 1915; Witness Clark, Doc-
ument Serial No. 1938."

Cotton Mill Wages.

Document No. 1038 as filed by Mr.
Clark:

On May 11th Dr. McKelway gave
evidence to the effect that 1085
adults, and a large number of chil-

dren, in Southern cotton mills earn
less than \$2.00 per week and after
floundering through four pages of
testimony he was finally cornered
and told you to divide the \$2.00 by
six in order to obtain the daily aver-
age wage of 33 1-3 cents.

Questioned still further by Mr.
Walsh he stated that a fair study of
the subject had been made and that
33 1-3 cents was the correct figure.

Through that testimony Dr. Mc-
Kelway has been able to create over
this country the false impression
that many adults and children in
Southern cotton mills receive 33 1-3
cents per day.

Dr. McKelway has lived in the
South and knows absolutely that no
such scale of wages has existed dur-
ing the last twenty years.

It is his custom to quote antiquat-
ed figures wherever they will answer
his purpose and in this case he gave
you figures compiled in 1908 or seven
years ago.

These figures were compiled un-
der a labor commissioner, whose
name, I think, was Neal, and it was
openly charged at the time that Mr.
Neal was unduly influenced by Dr.
McKelway and that the forms of re-
ports and instructions to field agents
were doctored to suit McKelway's
wishes.

In the 1908 report is a table of
earnings for a specified week. It
specifically states that the figures
for those earning less than \$2.00
were for that specified week and it
is plain that they were for those
who worked less than full time.

Dr. McKelway is an intelligent
man and he knows these facts as
well as I do, but it is a fixed policy
of the National Child Labor Com-
mittee, and admitted by their vice
chairman, Homer Folks, to misrep-
resent facts wherever it suits their
purpose.

The December, 1914, report of M.
L. Shipman, Commission of Labor
for North Carolina, gives the wages
paid in North Carolina cotton mills
as follows:

High average daily wage for males
\$2.80. Low average 97 cents.

High average daily wage for fe-
males \$1.48. Low average 82 cents.

The report does not distinguish
between children and adults.

The report of the United States
Department of Commerce issued
under date of May 11, 1914, gives in
detail the wages paid in Southern
cotton mills and I take the follow-
ing figures for North Carolina from
same:

(continued on next page)

Spinners	\$.95 per day
Slasher tenders.....	1.50 per day
Drawing frame hands.....	.99 per day
Card hands	1.17 per day
Speeder hands.....	1.50 per day
Loom fixers.....	1.68 per day
Weavers	1.46 per day

The report of the Tariff Board issued in 1912 (page 647) gives the average wages of operatives in the Southern cotton mills from which they compiled data as follows:

Picker hands	\$.99.3 per day
Card hands	1.02.8 per day
Drawing frame hands	92.5 per day
Slubber tenders	1.37.4 per day
Speeder tenders.....	1.38 per day
Spinners	1.04 per day
Doffers, time workers83.6 per day
Doffers, piece w'krs	1.15.9 per day
Weavers	1.46.9 per day
Loom fixers	1.69.2 per day

The ——— Cotton Mills, ———, Ga. have furnished me a comparison of the actual weekly earning of operatives that worked full time in 1894, 1904 and 1914. It is table of much value as it shows that mill operatives wages have more than doubled in the last twenty years.

Comparative wages and percentages for the first week in May 1894-1904 and 1914, as shown by pay roll of cotton mill.

	Percentages of Increase					
	1894	1904	1914	1894	1904	1914
CARDING:						
Overseer	15.00	24.00	30.00	60	25	100
Sec. Hand.....	6.60	9.60	13.50	45	40	106
Grinders	6.00	7.50	10.50	25	40	75
Card Hands	2.40	4.50	7.50	87	66	213
Drawing	2.40	3.00	6.00	25	100	150
Slubbers	5.10	6.00	8.10	17	35	59
Speeders	4.45	6.00	9.90	34	65	122
Picker H'nds	3.30	4.80	7.50	45	57	127
Strippers	3.30	4.50	7.50	36	66	127
SPINNING:						
Overseer	15.00	18.00	30.00	20	66	100
Sec. Hand.....	9.00	9.00	13.50	00	50	50
Spinners	1.80	2.40	6.80	33	183	277
Doffers	1.80	3.00	9.60	66	220	433
Sweepers	1.20	3.00	5.25	150	75	337
Section H'nds	6.00	7.50	10.50	25	40	75
WEAVING:						
Overseer	15.00	21.00	36.00	40	71	140
Sec. Hand.....	9.00	10.50	15.00	16	43	66
Loom Fixers	9.00	9.00	12.00	00	33	33
Piece W'vrs.....	4.30	6.40	12.00	49	87	179
Day Weavers	3.60	5.10	9.00	41	76	150
Yard Hands	3.30	6.00	7.50	92	25	127

Mr. Clark: I have here statistics showing the incomes of certain families of four or five workers, and I would like to file that.

Family Wages.

Realizing that the total income of mill families would have a considerable bearing on the wage question, I went on last Saturday to the ——— Mills, ———, N. C., and obtained data relative to several of their best families. I secured the wage figures from the pay roll of the previous week.

——— family:

Three boys between ages of 14 and 22, one girl of 17. Father runs a truck garden. Mother keeps house. Boys work in weaving and slashing rooms and make \$1.00, \$2.00 and \$2.50 per day respectively. Girl works in the spinning room and makes \$1.63 per day. Total weekly income of family not including profit of fathers truck garden, which also helps to feed them, is \$42.78.

——— family:

Four girls between the ages of 14 and 20 and one doffer boy. Father works as roving hauler. Mother does not work. Three of the girls work in the spinning room and two of them make \$1.50 per day while

the other makes \$1.46 per day. The other girl in the spooler room makes \$1.63 per day. Doffer boy makes 90 cents and the father \$1.00 per day. Total weekly family income \$47.94.

——— family:

Two girls between 14 and 19 years of age, a boy 17 and the father. Mother does not work. The three children are weavers paid by piece work and average slightly over \$10.00 per week each. The father is a loom fixer and makes \$10.50. Total weekly family income \$40.50.

These are what might be called "top notch" incomes, but there are many families making the same and they are in reach of most of the other families of equal size as wages are largely based on piece work.

A Georgia mill has taken from their pay roll the earnings of families of three workers only and find the average to be \$25.50 per week. This is more than \$100.00 per month for small families and is better than in most of the other lines of work.

Mr. Clark: I wish to file statistics which can be obtained from any of the State reports. They show that in North Carolina 87 per cent of the cotton mill operatives can read and write, in the woolen mills, 89 per cent; in the silk mills 99.5 per cent, and in cordage mills, 98.3 per cent.

And I wish to say that in North Carolina we don't feel that we have to apologize to the country for the illiteracy of our people. We are looking after the education of our people. After the civil war, we had a reconstruction period during which we could not educate them, and we have some adults from that period that cannot read and write, but outside of that, we have no apology to make. We made the greatest increase of any State between 1900 and 1910, and we don't apologize to anybody.

The document here referred to by the witness was received in evidence and marked, "Washington, D. C., May 26, 1915, Witness Clark, Document Serial No. 1039."

Illiteracy.

The 1910 census gives the illiteracy among the white population of North Carolina as 12. per cent as compared with 19.5 per cent as in 1900 and shows that North Carolina made the greatest decrease during the decade of any State in the Union.

It cannot be denied that this decrease was to a considerable extent due to the educational work of the cotton mills and to the schools that they have established and maintained. For years the cotton manufacturers have led the fight for compulsory education.

The report of M. L. Shipman, Commissioner of Labor for North Carolina, issued on December 1st, 1914 shows that 87 per cent. of the cotton mill operatives can read and write. In the woolen mills 89 per cent, silk mills 99.5 per cent and cordage mills 98. per cent.

Dr. McKelway, as is typical of his efforts, gave you statistics of 1900, or 15 years ago, and endeavored to create the impression of extreme illiteracy.

In considering illiteracy figures it is unfair to North Carolina not to take into account the fact that we have a large crop of adult illiter-

ates as an inheritance of the Civil War and the period of poverty and desolation that followed same. It should be taken into account that we have a large mountain section and that it is extremely difficult to furnish schools for people living in the isolated sections. The education is a matter that concerns North Carolina alone and we fail to see why it is so great a concern to people of other states.

Mr. Clark: McKelway made an attack on the late D. A. Tompkins, president of the High Shoals Company, a member of the Industrial Commission of 1900, and one of the ablest men the South has produced. Dr. McKelway had a violent personal grudge against Mr. Tompkins, for certain reasons and it seems that he is still trying to injure him even after death.

I wish to file, to refute that evidence, a letter from the Principal of the school, and also a letter from A. Q. Kale, superintendent of the High Shoals Mill.

The paper here referred to by the witness were received in evidence and marked, "Washington, D. C., May 26, 1915, Witness Clark, Document Serial No. 1040."

Mr. Clark: I would like, if it is permissible, to file an address that I delivered before the National Child Labor Conference in Washington, D. C., January 5, 1915.

Chairman Walsh: Was that the one responded to by Mr. Folks?

Mr. Clark: Yes.

Chairman Walsh: All right.

The paper here referred to by the witness was received in evidence and marked, "Washington, D. C., May 26, 1915, Witness Clark, Document Serial No. 1041."

Mr. Clark: I would like to file a copy of "Our Monthly," a monthly magazine of Christian thought and work. Dr. Jacobs, editor of this magazine, is recognized as one of the leading men in the Associate Reform Presbyterian church, and the editorial deals with the question of child labor.

The document here referred to by the witness was received in evidence and marked, "Washington, D. C., May 26, 1915, Witness Clark, Document Serial No. 1042."

Mr. Clark: The day before I appeared in Washington before the National Child Labor Conference, Mr. Hines, who is called their official photographer, came into the meeting and stated there were children six or seven years old that were being employed in the North Carolina cotton mills, and it went out to the press that it was a general condition. We finally made him give us the names of the children referred to, and I wish to file the true facts. The National Child Labor Committee have now admitted that they were eight or ten years old instead of six or seven.

Chairman Walsh: What was the legal age?

Mr. Clark: Twelve years old. If you are interested in that I could give you the incidents:

The paper here referred to by the witness was received in evidence and marked, "Washington, D. C., May 26, 1915, Witness Clark, Document Serial No. 1043."

Document No. 1043 as filed by Mr. Clark.

The Lumberton Incident.

Frank Britt, a tenant farmer of Columbus county, North Carolina, hurt his foot while plowing and a bad case of blood poisoning was the result. Being absolutely without means and having a wife, three children and a feeble-minded mother-in-law to support, he had to appeal to his two brothers, one of whom, Oliver Britt, was employed at the Lumberton Cotton Mills, Lumberton, N. C. Neither of his brothers were in good financial condition, but they did the best they could and contributed a considerable amount for doctor's bills and for having his leg amputated. The Lumberton Cotton Mills had some vacant houses at that time and at the request of Oliver Britt and as an act of charity they allowed the sick man and his family to be moved from his farm into one of the mill houses and to use same without paying any rent.

Also as an act of charity, for Mrs. Frank Britt was a green hand and skilled hands were plentiful, they gave her work in the mill. Mrs. Britt could not make enough to feed the family and brought her oldest daughter Lonie Britt, to the mill and alleging that she was 12 years of age, secured work for her.

The superintendent seeing her in the mill and noting her size ordered that she be sent out, but the overseer realizing the desperate straits of the family allowed Mrs. Britt to persuade him Lonie was 12 years of age and she worked in the mill for twenty-five days. The second daughter, Flossie Britt, said by her mother to be nine years old never worked in the mill a single day.

The condition of Frank Britt, in spite of the amputation of his foot, became rapidly worse and he finally died. The wife, three children and mother-in-law immediately left the mill, as the woman's labor alone could not support the family, and moved back to the country, where it is legal for even a boy of seven to toil from sunrise to sunset and under the heat of noontime sun. They are now living there in a miserable hut and in almost destitute circumstances and were recently seen by a person who has been investigating this incident. The mill records show that Flossie Britt never worked a single day. They show that Lonie Britt worked in the mill for only twenty-five days. Her mother has filed a statement to the effect that she was born on March 6th, 1902, and her uncle, Oliver Britt, a very intelligent man, says that she is about twelve years of age.

The days before Frank Britt died, and while he was suffering agony from his blood poisoning, Photographer Hines of the National Child Labor Committee, sneaking around among the cotton mills came upon the scene. He did not do anything to relieve the suffering of the dying man or give money or aid to his wife or children. All he did was to back the two little girls up against the house and take their photographs, get a statement from the half-witted mother-in-law and go his way.

He presented the photograph at the National Child Labor Conference on Jan. 4th, as girls of six and seven years of age who were working

regularly in a cotton mill. Since that time the National Child Labor Committee have been repeating the story over the country. I heard Owen Lovejoy tell a Boston audience of the photograph and intimated that it was one of a large number that he had.

The Lumberton incident is typical of the work of the National Child Labor Committee.

They have referred in some of their papers to a mill boy who had all of his fingers cut off as an illustration of the brutality of cotton mill work. As a matter of fact the boy whom they refer had his fingers cut off in some farm machinery while visiting his grandfather on his farm. They were about as near the truth as usual.

Mr. Clark: Dr. McKelway said something about feudalism in the Southern mills, which was the greatest rot ever handed to any Commission. I would like to read a statement giving the Commission the real facts. It is very short, and I will read it. It is on welfare work, and is an address delivered before the Social Service Conference at Raleigh, N. C., by Mr. W. R. Lynch, Manager of the Department of Welfare and Health, of Spray, North Carolina, a mill town:

"It has been our aim to encourage co-operative community activities, the people united in service feel the common good of all. We feel convinced from our observation and study of the experience of others that no form of welfare effort will attain its highest purpose without a cordial sympathetic co-operation on the part of those most effected by such effort. That any appearance of paternalism, dictation or condescension may be regarded as benevolent despotism and looked upon with suspicion and disfavor; we believe that the ultimate hope for a contented people lies in that fundamental inborn desire for independence. We may encourage and direct activities which will develop this spirit. All successful welfare work must aim at and encourage democracy and avoid any appearance of despotism."

That is the position of the cotton manufacturers in the South in welfare work.

Document filed by David Clark.

Welfare Work.

In an address before the Social Service Conference at Raleigh, N. C., W. R. Lynch, manager of the Department of Welfare and Health of Spray, N. C., a mill town, made the following statement:

"It has been our aim to encourage co-operative community activities, the people united in service for the common good of all. We feel convinced from our observation and study of the experience of others that no form of welfare effort will attain its highest purpose without a cordial sympathetic co-operation on the part of those most effected by such effort.

That any appearance of paternalism, dictation or condescension may be regarded as benevolent despotism and looked upon with suspicion and disfavor; we believe that the ultimate hope for a contented people

lies in that fundamental inborn desire for independence. We may encourage and direct activities which will develop this spirit. All successful welfare work must aim at and encourage democracy and avoid any appearance of despotism."

This statement expresses the attitude of the cotton manufacturers towards Welfare Work and is a full answer to the efforts of Dr. McKelway to impune the motives of the manufacturers.

Welfare Work is strictly a business proposition with the cotton manufacturers and money expended for same has been proved to be a paying investment.

The mills have discovered that the best surroundings and the best conditions attract the best people and the higher they can raise the personnel of their employees the greater their efficiency and the lower cost of the production of goods.

What Dr. McKelway calls our show mills are those who have invested most heavily in welfare work.

It is absurd for him to claim that certain mills are fixed up for the purpose of making a show and I do not believe anyone will seriously consider such a statement.

At Spray, N. C., nine mills combined to support a welfare and health department and the following statistics showing the result of their work are interesting:

A comparative summary of the cases of sickness during the last six months of 1913 and 1914 follows:

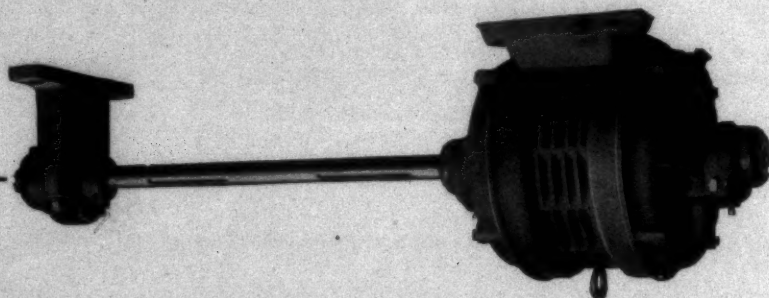
	1913	1914
Typhoid fever	54	4
Whooping cough	99	1
Scarlet fever	21	6
Diphtheria	9	6
Measles	16	0
Cholera infantum	54	36
New cases tuberculosis	34	13
Skin diseases (Miscel.)	46	9
La Grippe	17	9
Typhoid immunity treatments	18	1053
Visits by nurses	4871	5449
Tuberculosis immunity treatment	80	181

It is easy to realize that such a

marked decrease in sickness meant an increase in the efficiency of the operatives and consequently an increase in profits.

Mr. Clark: It is frequently the case that the National Child Labor Committee refer to children being hurt in the Southern cotton mills. As a matter of fact, there are very few accidents in the Southern cotton mills. The machinery is very harmless, especially in the departments in which the women and children work. The people that pay for insurance, the employment liability insurance companies, base their rate on the number of accidents that have occurred and I want to file with you the rates showing that they start with street car conductor, \$4.08, down to 68 cents for farm laborers, and 49 1-2 cents for cotton mill workers. They show that labor on a farm is more dangerous than in the cotton mills.

Chairman Walsh: Whose conclusion is that, that makes the difference in rates, that the rate shows it is less dangerous?



Four-Frame Drive, Type CS Motor

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The Cone interests controlling large mills in North Carolina recently purchased nearly 2500 horse-power in type CS motors for their new 40,000-spindle addition to the Revolution Cotton Mills.

The superior design and construction of the

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PHILADELPHIA

North American Building

CHARLOTTE

American Building

ATLANTA: Candler Building

Mr. Clark: The companies that make up the rate.

Chairman Walsh: Did they say that themselves?

Mr. Clark: They give you the rate and the rate they charge shows what they think of liability to accident.

The statement here referred to by the witness was received in evidence and marked, "Washington, D. C., May 26, 1915, Witness Clark, Document Serial No. 1044."

Document No. 1044 as filed by Mr. Clark:

Accidents in the Cotton Mills.

For several years there has been a persistent and studied effort on the part of the National Child Labor Committee to create the impression that work in Southern cotton mills was dangerous and that children were almost daily being killed or maimed.

As a matter of fact very few people are hurt in cotton mills and the machinery in the departments where women and children work is entirely harmless and except through extreme carelessness it is almost impossible for anyone to be injured.

Companies that write employment liability insurance naturally base their rates upon liability of accidents as found from the records of the past.

The following are the rates charged in North Carolina for a policy covering \$5,000 for injury to one person or \$10,000 to several injured at the same time. The rate includes first medical aid and is the price charged per \$100 of pay roll.

Street Car Conductors.....	\$4.08
Planing Mill.....	2.47½
Foundry and Mach. Shops	1.36
Laundry Work	1.22
Furniture Factories	1.09
Farm Laborers.....	.68
Cotton Mills49½

The evidence, therefore, of the people that pay money for accidents is that there are fewer accidents and less risks in cotton mills than in any other line of work. They show the remarkable fact that there is more risk in working on a farm than there is on a cotton mill.

Mr. Clark: I wish to file a statement made by Republican Leader Hinman of the New York Legislature in regard to certain actions of Mr. Folk in the collection of \$180,000, and also an extract from an investigation at Albany, N. Y., under the Thompson-Mair resolution, giving the salary drawn by Mr. Folk and other facts.

The statement here referred to by the witness was received in evidence and marked, "Washington, D. C., May 26, 1915, Witness Clark, Document Serial No. 1045."

Document No. 1045 as filed by Mr. Clark.

Charity Trust.

Republican Leader Hinman of the New York Legislature, said in an interview published in the New York American of March 10th, 1915:

"I have been informed that Mr. Folks or his fellow officers collected about \$180,000 last year and that a large percentage was not disbursed for charitable purposes. Inasmuch as the Charities Aid Society owes its existence to the State, the State should know to a cent just how this

large sum of money has been expended.

"Mr. Folks recently requested me to advocate a bill to make him the head of the State Charities Board. As such he would be compelled to make an accounting to the people for all moneys appropriated and disbursed. I assume, of course, he will be willing to furnish us with an account of his stewardship as an officer of the Charities Aid Society.

"I am told a bill has been introduced already compelling all private organizations to report annually to the Secretary of State. It seems to me, however, that the Legislature should know directly all about their financial dealings, hence my bill."

It was brought out at a hearing on the Thompson-Mair resolutions at Albany, N. Y., in February that Homer Folk draws a salary of \$100 per day and expenses when acting as a member of the New York Public Health Council, and in addition receives a salary of \$8,000 a year from the State Charities Aid Association. It is also said that he receives salaries from five other, so-called charity organizations including the National Child Labor Committee.

Mr. Clark: I think that is all.

Chairman Walsh: I believe you are the editor of a trade paper?

Mr. Clark: I am editor and sole owner of the Southern Textile Bulletin.

Chairman Walsh: We would perhaps like to ask you some questions, but inasmuch as we are very much pressed for time and you are in a hurry to get away we will excuse you.

Mr. Clark: Thank you.

Mr. McKelway (from the audience): May I have an opportunity to reply to this attack?

Chairman Walsh: Yes, sir.

Mr. Clark: If he does, Mr. Chairman, will I be given a chance to reply to him? I can answer anything that McKelway has to say.

Chairman Walsh: Yes, sir, it will be submitted to you.

(Columbia State..

McKELWAY CHARGES DENIED BY CLARK

Charlotte Textile Journalist Enters Repudiation of Allegations as to Wages.

Washington, May 26.—Labor conditions in the cotton mills of the South and in Puerto Rico were discussed before the industrial relations commission today. The commission was unable to conclude its hearings tonight according to program and several witnesses will be examined tomorrow, including Samuel Gompers, president, and other officers of the American Federation of Labor.

David Clark of Charlotte, N. C., editor of a textile magazine, submitted a statement to the commission denying in detail charges concerning child labor in the South made recently by Dr. A. J. McKelway of the National Child Labor commission.

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JERSEY CITY, N. J.



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(Spartanburg Herald.)

McKELWAY CHARGES DENIED BY CLARK

Charlotte Man Says Mill Men Regard National Child Labor Committee as "Parasites and Grafters."

Washington, May 26.—David Clark of Charlotte, N. C., editor of a tex-

tile magazine, submitted a statement to the commission denying in detail charges concerning child labor in the south made recently by Dr. A. J. McKelway, of the National Child Labor commission.

"The testimony given by Dr. A. J. McKelway on May 10 was very largely false and where not exactly false was so shaped as to carry a false impression," Clark's statement said.

Thursday, June 3, 1915.

(Charlotte Observer).

DAVID CLARK HEARD BY THE COMMISSION

Denies Statements Made as to
Southern Cotton Mill
Conditions.

ANSWERS DR. McKELWAY

Warm Statement in Denial and
in Defense of Cotton Mill
Men to Commission.

Washington, May 26.—Labor conditions in the cotton mills of the South and in Porto Rico were before the industrial relations commission today. The commission was unable to conclude its hearings tonight according to program and several witnesses will be examined tomorrow including Samuel Gompers, president, and other officers of the American Federation of Labor.

David Clark of Charlotte, N. C., editor of a textile magazine, submitted a statement to the commission denying in detail charges concerning child labor in the South made recently by Dr. A. J. McKelway of the National Child Labor Commission. Clark filed a mass of statistics designed to controvert Doctor McKelway's assertions as to wages paid in the cotton mills.

(Greensboro Daily News).

MR. CLARK CHARGES A. J. McKELWAY WITH TESTIFYING FAISELY

"McKelway Knew That His
Statements Were False."

USED ANCIENT REPORT.

Mr. Clark Says Dr. McKelway
Gave Data From Report His
Friend Neal Compiled.

WHO'S PAYING McKEL- WAY?

Clark Says Some Think Rocke-
feller is Footing Bills and
Adds if Such Information
Could be Had it Would be
Interesting.

Washington, May 26.—David Clark of Charlotte, editor of the Southern Textile Bulletin, in a statement given out tonight, purporting to be his testimony before the industrial relations commission, boldly charges that many of the statements recently made by Dr. A. J. McKelway to the commission with reference to child labor conditions in Southern cotton mills, were false.

SOUTHERN TEXTILE BULLETIN.

(Augusta Chronicle).

"PARASITES AND GRAFTERS" SAYS DAVID CLARK

Prominent North Carolinian
Testifies Before Industrial
Relations Committee.

SAYS McKELWAY GAVE FALSE TESTIMONY

No Adults Working in South-
ern Cotton Mills for \$2 a
Week, as Charged—Claims
Went to 1900 Figures for Il-
literacy Statistics, Instead
of Quoting From 1910 Rec-
ords.

Washington, May 26.—Labor conditions in the cotton mills of the South and in Porto Rico were before the industrial relations commission today. The commission was unable to conclude its hearings tonight according to program and several witnesses will be examined tomorrow, including Samuel Gompers, president, and other officers of the American Federation of Labor.

David Clark, of Charlotte, N. C., editor of a textile magazine, submitted a statement to the commission denying in detail charges concerning child labor in the South, made recently by Dr. A. J. McKelway, of the national child labor commission.

(Anderson Intelligencer.)

SOUTHERN EDITOR BEFORE COMMISSION

Editor of Textile Magazine De-
nies Statements of Child
Labor Commission.

Washington, May 26.—David Clark, editor of a Charlotte, North Carolina, Textile Magazine, testifying today before the Industrial Relations Commission regarding labor conditions in Southern cotton mills, submitted a statement denying in detail the charges concerning child labor in the South made recently by Dr. A. J. McKelway of the National Child Labor Commission.

(Columbus Ledger-Dispatch)

CLARK RED HOT AFTER DR. McKELWAY ON CHILD LABOR

Washington, May 26.—David Clark, editor of the Charlotte (N. C.) Textile Magazine, testifying today before the industrial relations commission regarding labor conditions in Southern cotton mills, submitted a statement denying in detail the charges concerning child labor in the South recently made by Dr. A. J. McKelway, of the national child labor commission.

Mr. Clark filed a mass of statistics designed to controvert Dr. McKelway's assertions as to wages paid by cotton mills.

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(Greensboro Daily News.)

McKELWAY SAYS CLARK DID NOT STATE TRUTH

Child Labor Committeemen
Also Tells Why He Used
Ancient Figures.

NEW FIGURES INACCU- RATE.

Washington, May 27.—A. J. McKelway, member of the national child labor committee, told the industrial relations committee that practically all of the statements made before the commission yesterday by David Clark of Charlotte were false. McKelway said that he did not get his salary from the Rockefeller foundation. He wished, he said, that Rockefeller would contribute. If such was true, McKelway told the commission, the child labor conditions in North Carolina could be greatly improved. His salary, he said, was paid by contributions from 85,000 members of the committee.

Referring to Clark's statement that the child labor committee were regarded as parasites and grafters by the mill men, McKelway said that President Wilson, former Presidents Taft and Roosevelt and a number of other prominent men, whom he named, were honorary members of the child labor committee and asked the commission if they considered Wilson and the other gentlemen named parasites

and grafters.

McKelway explained why he took figures on salaries compiled some years ago instead of last year by saying the figures for last year were compiled by the state labor commissioner. These figures, he said, were secured by the labor commissioner sending blanks to the mill owners who filled them out to their own satisfaction. McKelway declared the figures were inaccurate in many instances.

Dr. A. J. McKelway, of the Child Labor National Organization, replied to an attack made on him yesterday by a representative of the cotton mills industry and submitted photographs to show the age of children employed in the mills.—New York Commercial.

(Daily Trade Record.)

Washington, D. C. — Slurs on Southern Cotton Manufacturers Roundly Denounced Before Federal Officials by David Clark—Brands as False Certain Statements of Starvation Wages.—"The cotton manufacturers of the South regard the National Child Labor Committee as a band of parasites and grafters, and experience has shown that they take advantage of every courtesy to misrepresent and falsify conditions."

Not Averse to Hugs.

Nell—"Maude has a beautiful waist."
Belle—"Yes, and I understand it is the line of least resistance."—Philadelphia Record.

Pneumatic Device for Spinning Frames

James D. Ezell and John G. King, Burlington, N. C., have invented a new device for spinning frames, of which the following are the patent specification.

By way of explanation it may be stated that in a common and well known form of spinning machine, the material passes downwardly from a plurality of attenuating rolls to the bobbins. Should the material break between the attenuating rolls and the bobbins, the delivery of the material, such material being in a form of a thin strand of untwisted cotton, continues, to the manifest detriment of the work in hand, and at the expense of trouble to the operator.

It has been proposed hitherto to care for broken strand through the instrumentality of a scavenging roller, journaled below one of the attenuating rolls. One of the disadvantages attendant upon the use of a scavenging roller as above described is that the loose end of the broken material is wrapped around the scavenging roller, and comes therefrom in the form of a tuft or ball having little commercial value.

The present invention aims to provide pneumatic means for caring for the broken end of a strand in a cotton spinning machine, the construction being such that the strand may be handled in the form of an unbroken length, having a commercial value.

Another object of the invention is to provide novel means for controlling the ports or openings in the suction pipe through which ports the free end of the broken strand passes.

Another object of the invention is to provide a closure of the sort above indicated which will be under the control of the strand, when the strand is not broken, the construction being such that when the strand parts, the closure will be retracted from the opening, thereby to permit the free end of the broken strand to be sucked into the opening.

With the above and other objects in view which will appear as the description proceeds, the invention resides in the combination and arrangement of parts and in the details of construction hereinafter described and claimed, it being understood that changes in the precise

embodiment of the invention herein disclosed can be made within the scope of what is claimed without departing from the spirit of the invention.

In the accompanying drawing:—Figure 1 shows in front elevation, a portion of the frame of a cotton spinning machine, to which the present invention has been applied; Fig. 2 is a vertical transverse section; Fig. 3 is a vertical transverse section of the intake pipe, the closure for the opening in the pipe and the actuating mechanism for the closure being shown in elevation;

at 7, pass through the trumpets 5 on the longitudinally moving roving guide 4 and thence pass between the attenuating rolls 2, the strands co-operating with the guide frame 6, and, ultimately, being wound about the bobbins 3.

The foregoing constitutes a portion of a machine of standard construction, and need not be described in greater detail to those skilled in the art, but at this point it may be stated that the present invention aims to provide a means for caring for the free, upper end of the strand 7, when the same breaks be-

between the attenuating roll 2 and the bobbin 3. In carrying out the invention, a removable receptacle 8 is located adjacent one end of the machine frame 1, and a discharge pipe 9 is adapted to void its contents into the receptacle 8. The discharge pipe 9 communicates with the discharge side of a combined suction fan and blower 10 which may be of any desired form, the suction fan and blower 10 being operated by a belt 11 or by means of any other suitable element, which may be operatively connected with some moving portion of the spinning machine. The intake pipe for the combined suction fan and blower 10 is indicated at 12 and communicates with a horizontal pipe 14 having arms 15. Elbows 16 are mounted to swing, as indicated at 17, upon the arms 15, in a direction parallel to the axes of the attenuating rolls 2. The upper ends of the elbows are pivoted as indicated at 17' upon tubular extensions 18, projecting from the intake pipes 19. Since the intake pipes 19 and parts associated therewith are duplicates, but one intake pipe and its connections will be dealt with in detail. Each intake pipe 19 is connected by means of a bracket 20 with the roving guide 4 which moves longitudinally of the attenuating rolls 2. Each intake pipe 19 is provided with a plurality of inlet openings 21, there being one inlet for each attenuating roll 2, longitudinally of the machine. Mounted upon the intake pipe 19 are brackets 22, curved levers 23 being fulcrumed as indicated at 26 upon the brackets 22, the levers 23 being disposed transversely of the intake pipe 19. Adjacent its upper end, each lever 23 is provided with a stop 24 and adjacent its lower end, each lever carries a stop 25, the stops 24 and 25 being adapted to engage with a pipe 19, but not to engage therewith at the same time. The upper or rear portion of the lever 23 is longer or heavier than the lower or forward portion thereof, as will be understood from Fig. 3. To each lever 23 is pivoted, as indicated at 28, a closure 27 which rests gravitationally upon the opening 21. When the strand 7 is continuous and unbroken, the same bears against the lower forward end of the lever 23, as shown at 29.

In practical operation, the roving guide 4 moves longitudinally, and leads the strand 7 fairly and evenly between the attenuating rolls 2. As the roving guide 4 thus is reciprocated longitudinally, the brackets 20 and the pipe 19 are carried along with the roving guide. Thus, the openings 21 in the pipe 19 are maintained adjacent the strand 7. The strand 7 engages the lower forward end of the lever 23, as shown at 29 in Fig. 3, and tilts the lever upon its fulcrum 26-22, so that the closure 27 extends across the opening 21, the stop 24 being in engagement with the pipe 19. So soon as the strand 7 breaks, the strand will no longer have a bearing upon the lever 23 at

(Continued on Page 9.)

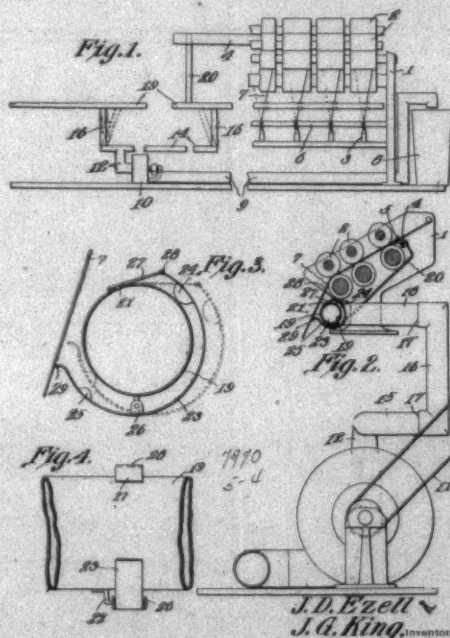


Fig. 4 is an elevation of a portion of the intake pipe.

In the accompanying drawings, there is shown a portion of the frame of a cotton spinning machine, the frame being denoted generally by the numeral 1. Journaled upon the frame 1 are longitudinally extended attenuating rolls 2. Bobbins are shown, the same being located below the attenuating rolls 2 and being denoted by the numeral 3. A roving guide 4 is mounted for longitudinal movement in a direction parallel to the axes of the attenuating rolls 2, the roving guide carrying trumpets 5. The machine may include a guide frame 6. The machine may include a guide frame 6. The strands of cotton, indicated

between the attenuating roll 2 and the bobbin 3.

In carrying out the invention, a removable receptacle 8 is located adjacent one end of the machine frame 1, and a discharge pipe 9 is adapted to void its contents into the receptacle 8. The discharge pipe 9 communicates with the discharge side of a combined suction fan and blower 10 which may be of any desired form, the suction fan and blower 10 being operated by a belt 11 or by means of any other suitable element, which may be operatively connected with some moving portion of the spinning machine. The intake pipe for the combined suction fan and blower 10 is indicated at 12 and communicates with a hor-

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Tops Reclothed. Lickerins Rewound. Cotton Mill Machinery Repaired.

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DISCUSSIONS BY PRACTICAL MEN

What is the Average Count?

Editor:

Please allow me space through your columns to ask the boys the following problem:

A mill produced 160,000 pounds of cloth and yarn from 9,588 spindles. Of these 4,794 spindles are run on 18s filling and 4,794 on 19s warp. During a period of 10 weeks are 60 working days of 10 hours each.

The same mill is now producing 265,000 pounds cloth and yarn on the following spindles and counts during the same working period as above:

3,468 spindles on 23 filling.
1,428 spindles on 14 warp.
1,632 spindles on 24 warp.
1,224 spindles on 19 warp.
3,468 spindles on 22½ warps.

11,220 total spindles.

Now what is my average count compared with first; also per cent of increased production as compared with spindles and counts.

Mac

Answer to Learner.

Editor:

Replying to "Learner" regarding production for warp and filling at front roll speeds as per his figures, 100 R. P. M. for No. 21s and 26s yarn, I will say for ordinary frame twist 4.75 times the square of the number in frames in good running order the roll speed would be 1.26 R. P. M., making 2 pounds per spindle in 60 hours. As he is only making 100 R. P. M. he can get only the proportionate part of 126 R. P. M. that his frames are making, which can be worked as follows: $100 \times 2 \div 126 = 158$ lbs. per spindle, and as he has 5824 spindles, viz: $5824 \times 158 = 9201.91$ total lbs. of warp yarn.

The same rule can be applied to the filling from the following standards: Say you are making extra frame twist or 3.75 times the square, the front roll speed on a frame in good running order would be 139 R. P. M. or 1.77 lbs. per spindle. As you only make 100 R. P. M. your production per spindle would be $1.27 \text{ No.} \times 3536 \text{ spindles} = 6258.72 \text{ no. of filling.}$ $9201.91 \times 6258.72 = 1540.63$ total lbs. warp and filling. Your carding in this size mill will cost in the neighborhood of .70 and spinning 1.50 including warping and spooling. It will depend a great deal where the mill is located as there is a difference in prices paid for spinning and carding room help in different localities. For instance, I was in a mill a few days ago that paid 15c. per side for No. 26s and right in Charlotte the same yarn is being spun for 12 1-2 cents.

Old Superintendent.

Answer to Seeker.

Editor:

Herewith, I submit rules asked for by "Seeker" in last week's issue of the Bulletin, and trust that they will be found useful.

To find the percentage of invisible loss: Add together the number of pounds of all stock used and subtract from this the amount in pounds produced, and divide the difference by the original number of pounds; which will give the percentage of invisible loss.

Example.

Cotton used 92,544 lbs.
Starch used 5,605 lbs.
Tallow used 195 lbs.
Compound used 405 lbs.
Total used 98,749 lbs. original stock
Cloth produced 83,352 lbs.
Waste produced 12,360 lbs.
Total produced 95,712 lbs.
Difference 3,037 lbs. loss.

$3,037 \div 98,749 = .0347\%$ invisible loss
To find the percentage of loss in weight in slashing: Add together the number of pounds of all raw stock and subtract from it the amount of stock produced and divide the result by the original amount of stock; this gets the invisible loss in slashing.

Example.

Yarn used 2,442 lbs.
Ingredients 347 lbs.

Total used 2,789 lbs.
Produced 2,652 lbs.

Total 137 lbs invisible loss in slashing.

$137 \div 2,789 = .0491\%$ invisible loss
To find the percentage of gain in slashing: Subtract the weight of the raw yarn from the weight of the slashed yarn and divide the result by the weight of the slashed yarn; this gives the percentage of size used or weight gained.

2,652 lbs of slashed yarn.
2,442 lbs. of raw yarn.

210 lbs. gain in weight.
 $210 \div 2,652 = .0791\%$ wt. gained.
"Original."

Cardrooms Without Dust

Dust and short staple have ever been bones of contention in the cotton spinning industry, whilst the atmosphere of the average cardroom is, to say the least, prejudicial to the health of the carders and strippers. Whilst the prices of cotton, although fluctuating, have for the last few years been on the upward grade, the quality has deteriorated, and there is far more dust and short staple mixed with the cotton nowadays than there used to be.

Owing to the very few improvements in blowing room machinery the scutching departments of spinning mills are practically on the same lines today as they were 50 years ago, and instead of the laps of clean cotton being delivered to the carding room, so that the normal function of carding (taking out the very short fibres) can be accomplished, the carding machines have to act as "cleaning machines" as well. What is the result? When the strippers are at work volumes of dust are discharged into the atmosphere, and so great has the evil

become that mill owners are now compelled to fit up all cards with vacuum arrangements to take away the dust. These, however, do not remove all the dust, and special fan arrangements have to be used to further clarify the atmosphere.

This preamble is necessary before we can describe a new arrangement which has been installed at Messrs. Reyners (1912), Ltd., Albion Mills, Ashton-under-Lyne. Many people will admit that if it were possible for cotton to be perfectly cleaned before it leaves the blowing room, and, further, if at the same time the cotton produced were 20 per cent better than before, the successful working of such an arrangement would completely revolutionize the whole industry, and not only would mean the saving of millions of pounds annually, but have a beneficial effect on the health of tens of thousands of cotton operatives in Lancashire.

Briefly, Messrs. Reyners' new plant, consists of a Youtlen opener, combined with a Prestwich scutcher. In the first place, the "beating" of the cotton fibres is practically dispensed with, and so the delicate fibres are not damaged. In the older type of machines the fibres, in order to extract the dust and seed, are subjected to a severe beating, but so great has been the damage to the fibres that it has become the universal practice to pass the cotton through the blowing room as quickly as possible, and to trust to the carding machines to remove the rest of the impurities.

The Youtlen opener is much kinder to the cotton. It does not "beat" it, but merely vibrates it by means of a number of fingers set helically on a shaft which rotates rapidly within a perforated metal cage, which revolves at a much slower speed. The cotton is blown inside the cage, and whilst suspended is subjected to a vibrating action, and when the operation is completed the cotton practically resembles

flakes of snow before it finally leaves the opener. The speed of the vibrators averages 2,500 revolutions per minute. This type of opener has been subjected to severe tests, has triumphantly borne out the claims of its inventors, and has permitted of 3 per cent more yarn being made out of one pound of cotton.

Mr. G. H. Atack, the manager of Messrs. Reyners, has gone a step further in the direction of the elimination of the dust. He is coupling to the opener described above a Prestwich scutcher, which will so treat the cotton after it leaves the Youtlen opener that it will permit the laps of cotton to be absolutely clean before they reach the carding engines. There are no beater blades, but by means of ingeniously arranged combs and a vacuum apparatus, the cotton is finally cleaned of all impurities.—Cotton Factory Times of England.

Pneumatic Device For Spinning Frames.

(Continued from Page 8.)

the point 29 and thereupon, the lever will swing rearwardly, under the action of gravity, the closure 27 being retracted from the opening 21 and the stop 25 coming into contact with the pipe 19. Thereupon, if the combined suction fan and blower 10 be in operation, a suction will be created in the pipe 19 and the end of the broken strand 7 will be drawn into the pipe 19 through the opening 21, the strand ultimately passing out of the discharge pipe 9 and into the receptacle 8.

One advantage of the present invention is that the openings 21 are not all uncovered at once, each opening being uncovered only when the strand 7 breaks. Therefore, a high degree of suction need not at all times be maintained in the pipe 19, because each opening 21 is uncovered only when the strand 7 which is adjacent the said opening is broken.

Names Wanted.

We wish to get a more complete list of the superintendents and overseers. Please clip out this blank and mail it to us with the names at your mill.

Name of Mill

Town

Number of spindles
(Give exact number).

Number of looms
(Give exact number).

..... Superintendent

..... Overseer of Carding

..... Overseer of Spinning

..... Overseer Weaving

..... Overseer of Cloth Room

..... Master Mechanic

SOUTHERN TEXTILE BULLETIN

Offices: Room 912 Realty Building, Charlotte, N. C.

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D. H. HILL, Jr., Associate Editor

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THURSDAY, JUNE 3, 1915.

July Directory.

Blanks through which to collect the data for the July 1st, 1915, edition of Clark's Directory of Southern Cotton Mills have been mailed to all Southern mills within the last few days.

On account of the fact that the demand for the last edition exceeded the number printed by almost three hundred copies we have that number of unfilled orders on hand which are to be supplied from the new edition.

We therefore especially desire that there shall not be any delay in publishing the new edition and would like to have the data blanks returned as early as possible.

Our experience in the past has been that about 80 per cent of the blanks are returned within a week, but that it takes from three to four weeks to get replies from the other 20 per cent. Some few mills are very slow about replying, which of course, puts us to the trouble of writing many extra letters, but most of the mills are very courteous and accommodating.

The chief feature of Clark's Directory is that it is accurate and we never let up until we obtain data which we consider to be reliable.

Before Commission on Industrial Relations.

Testimony given by David Clark on May 26th, before the Commission on Industrial Relations at Washington, D. C., is printed in full in this issue.

Mr. Clark went to Washington on Monday night, May 24th, expecting to be heard the next day, but the Commission was at that time hearing testimony relative to labor troubles in Porto Rico and that question seemed to be so extended that it became doubtful if Mr. Clark would be heard at all as the Commission was to adjourn on the 27th.

He therefore reached an agreement with Chairman Walsh to the effect that he would make his testimony very brief if allowed to appear and on the afternoon of the 26th the Porto Rican investigation was suspended long enough for him to take the witness chair.

Under the circumstances he was at a considerable disadvantage as the Commission did not have time to ask questions and a considerable portion of the testimony had to be filed without being read to the Commission.

He considered it better to take this course than to run the risk of

not having an opportunity of appearing before the Commission.

Considerable has been said in the press recently about Chairman Frank P. Walsh of the Commission and he has been severely criticized for his treatment of witnesses.

Speaking for himself Mr. Clark can testify that Mr. Walsh treated him with extreme courtesy and having heard part of the examination of McKenzie King and Mr. Lee, publicity men of the Rockefeller interests, as well as the examination of several Porto Ricans, he can see no reason why charges should be filed against Mr. Walsh.

The testimony given by Mr. Clark before the Commission was for the purpose of counteracting testimony given by A. J. McKelway of the National Child Labor Committee.

We take no pleasure in calling a man a liar even when we can prove it, but it was absolutely necessary to counteract the false testimony given by McKelway and the only way that an impression could be created upon the public mind was to state plainly that what McKelway said was false.

The day following Mr. Clark's appearance Dr. McKelway again obtained the witness chair and said the testimony given by Mr. Clark was false. In other words he said "you are another."

The following extract from the reply by Dr. McKelway is typical of him:

"Referring to Clark's statement that the child labor committee were regarded as parasites and grafters by the mill men, McKelway stated that President Wilson, former Presidents Taft and Roosevelt and a number of other prominent men, whom he named, were honorary members of the child labor committee and asked the commission if they considered Wilson and the other gentlemen named parasites and grafters."

McKelway was at his old game when he made that statement. Always shifty. Always trying to twist a meaning. Always misrepresenting and falsifying.

He knew that those who are regarded as parasites and grafters are McKelway, Folks, Hines, Lovejoy and a few more who draw fat salaries from the organization.

To substantiate his statements Mr. Clark submitted evidence and he showed that McKelway was using old statistics in order to create the false impression that he desired.

It was necessary for some one to answer McKelway and having the information and occupying the position we do in this field we felt that it was a duty we owed to the industry.

While we may not have accomplished any tangible results at pres-

ent we have certainly put the National Child Labor Committee on the defensive and they are going to be more careful in the future about what statements they make.

We are not advocates of child labor and we are not afraid of the National Child Labor Committee when it tells the truth.

We believe that in the future it is going to stick nearer the truth. Secretary of the National Child Labor

However, be it said, if Editor Clark is playing A. J. McKelway for a fool he is due to be disillusioned.—Greensboro Daily News.

Editor Clark has missed his calling. By the fierceness of his charges he should have been a soldier or a plumber.—Greensboro Daily News.

David Clark, editor of the Southern Textile Bulletin of Charlotte, N. C., charged that Dr. A. J. McKelway, representative of the National Child Labor Bureau, knowingly had testified falsely against the cotton mill men.—New York Sun.

David Clark, editor of the Southern Textile Bulletin of Charlotte, N. C., took a few minutes to make an attack on Dr. A. J. McKelway, representative of the National Child Labor Bureau, for things he said in his testimony before the commission. Dr. McKelway was rather severe on the cotton mill men, as he has been for years, and Editor Clark charged that his statements were false and that the doctor knew they were false. Chairman Walsh warned the witness against characterization of other witnesses.—New York Commercial.

Dr. McKelway.

Every cotton manufacturer in the South knows Dr. McKelway. The good doctor talks about the South, but lets himself be heard mostly in the North. He is the Southern secretary of the National Child Labor Committee.

In the newspaper business, the first rule laid down to a young reporter is that he must not violate a confidence or divulge a source of information. We take it that this is the best rule for secretaries of child labor committees, consequently, we do not expect that the doctor will enlighten us as to who tells him of these awful things with which he regales the women's clubs, and the unemployed rich. The other day the doctor declared that certain cotton mills in the South were maintained as show places behind which all other mills hide. He continued that many Southern mill operatives, both children and adults, got an average wage of less than \$2 a week. Who will attempt to dispute or argue with the doctor? Anyone who knows the truth has no acquaintance with the conditions McKelway depicts. We would rather be a real doctor, a practical M. D., even if we had to work for a living.—Cotton and Wool Reporter.

PERSONAL NEWS

J. A. Tate is now secretary of the Lockmore Mills, Yorkville, S. C.

J. C. Day is now secretary of the Cowpens (S. C.) Mfg. Co.

J. W. Hood of Sylacauga, Ala., has accepted a position at Trion, Ga.

G. H. Geitree is now president of the Granite Falls Mfg. Co., Granite Falls, N. C.

P. G. Moore has resigned as president of the Granite Falls Mfg. Co., Granite Falls, N. C.

M. B. Leslie has resigned as overseer of weaving at the Williamston (S. C.) Mills.

Geo. C. McGregor has accepted the position of superintendent of the Postex Cotton Mills, Post City, Texas.

W. F. Shaffner is now secretary of the Arista Mills, Winston-Salem, N. C.

W. E. Fearrington of Elizabeth City, N. C., paid us a visit this week.

B. A. Culbertson of Laurens, S. C., has accepted a position at Ware Shoals, S. C.

Tom Kitchens of the Manchester Mills, Rock Hill, S. C., has accepted a position at Lando, S. C.

Clarence Millhiser is now president of the Rosemary (N. C.) Mfg. Co.

John G. Shaw has been elected president of the Holt Morgan Mills, Fayetteville, N. C.

E. F. Smith is now filling a position as section hand in spinning at the Kinston (N. C.) Cotton Mills.

J. W. Lane of Chickamauga, Ga., is now grinding cards at the Athens (Ga.) Mfg. Co.

J. G. Patterson has become slasher tender at the Arcade Mills, Rock Hill, S. C.

P. B. Mitchell, formerly overseer of weaving at Ware Shoals, S. C., has accepted a similar position at the Williamston (S. C.) Mills.

W. E. Fearrington of Elizabeth City, N. C., was a Charlotte visitor this week.

W. E. Motten has accepted the position as overseer of spinning in Mill No. 1, at Lando, S. C.

Ben Holden has resigned as overseer of carding at the Judson Mills, Greenville, S. C.

J. A. Parker, of Charlotte, has returned to his former position as overseer of carding at the Judson Mills, Greenville, S. C.

T. J. McNeely of Salisbury, N. C., has accepted the position of superintendent of the Pioneer Mills, Guthrie, Okla.

Edward Farrell has accepted the position of superintendent of the Hillsboro Cotton Mills, Hillsboro, Texas.

I. W. Kirkman has not resigned as superintendent of the Rhodhiss (N. C.) Mfg. Co., as was stated through error last week.

J. E. Brock, Jr., has been promoted from section hand to second hand in spinning and twisting at the Kinston (N. C.) Cotton Mills.

J. E. Douglas, president of the Pioneer Cotton Mills, Guthrie, Okla., was in Charlotte on business this week.

T. H. Henderson, who recently resigned as superintendent of the Lynchburg (Va.) Cotton Mills, has moved to Anderson, S. C.

R. B. Hudgens of the Panola Mills, Greenwood, S. C., has accepted a position with the Williamston (S. C.) Mills.

B. E. Dickens of Graham, N. C., has accepted the position of overseer of weaving at the Carolina plant of the L. Banks Holt Mfg. Co., of that place.

Jos. M. Jackson is now treasurer of the Equinox Mills, Anderson, S. C.

E. C. Riddle has resigned as secretary of the Lockmore Mills, Yorkville, S. C.

ALBANY

Lubricates all kinds of mill machinery. It cannot leak or drip from bearings.



GREASE

Trial samples will be sent you upon request.

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ALBANY LUBRICATING COMPANY

708-10 WASHINGTON ST., NEW YORK

J. F. Fredell has resigned as second hand in spinning at the Locke Mills, Concord, N. C.

Geo. A. Shea has resigned as superintendent of the E. A. Smith Mfg. Co., Rhodhiss, N. C.

John Hudgens, overseer of spinning at the Alice Mills, Easley, S. C., has been visiting at Williamston, S. C.

C. L. Chandler is to be superintendent of the E. A. Smith Mfg. Co., Rhodhiss, N. C., instead of the Rhodhiss Mfg. Co., as was stated through error last week.

Tom Mackey has resigned as assistant to president of the Elizabeth Mills, Charlotte, N. C., to accept a position with Frederick Viator & Achaelis of New York.

B. B. Gossett, president of the Riverside and Toxaway Mills, Anderson, S. C., has been appointed inspector of small arms practice in the First Regiment of South Carolina.

D. W. McLeMore, J. P. Ennis, Albert Johnson, Eugene Morgan and Geo. Widenhouse, all of the Locke Mills, Concord, N. C., have returned from a fishing trip in Rowan county. Seventy-five pounds of trout and carp were secured on this trip.

W. J. McDonald, superintendent of the Walton Cotton Mills has by virtue of his office as mayor pro tem of his town, become mayor, as the present mayor has been appointed solicitor. It is predicted that Mr. McDonald will be elected to the position at the next election.

School Closing at Pilot Mills.

After a most successful year, the graded school at Pilot Mills, Raleigh,

N. C., closed with appropriate exercises last week. Besides the eleven prize books presented to the pupils, there were forty morocco-bound Bibles presented to the children of the third, fourth, and fifth grades. These Bibles were given by William H. Williamson, president and treasurer of the Pilot Mills and the presentation address was made by Prof. William A. Withers of the faculty of the A. and M. College.

The usual cash prizes given by the Junior Order of the Pilot Mills were presented by Mr. N. T. Brown, superintendent of the mills, and were as follows:

For the best average of the whole year—Irene Johnson, \$2.00.

For the best average in the fifth grade—Willie Council, \$1.00.

For the best average in the fourth grade—Lottie Eatman, \$1.00.

For the best average in the third grade—Lillie Eatman, \$1.00.

For the best average in the second grade—Herman Council, \$1.00.

For the best average in the first grade—Duma Bledsoe, \$1.00.

History prize—Harvey Biggs.

Kinston Cotton Mills,

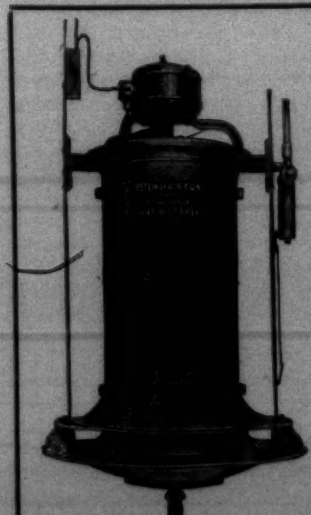
Kinston, N. C.

J. B. Meacham.....Superintendent
W. D. Lawson.....Carder
W. N. Wilson.....Spinner
F. P. Kinslow.....Master Mechanic

Monarch Mills,

Union, S. C.

A. H. Cottingham....Superintendent
A. L. Stotts.....Carder
W. W. Cobb.....Spinner
J. M. Bates.....Weaver and Cloth R'm
J. E. Hass.....Master Mechanic



Cramer System of Air Conditioning

WITH OR WITHOUT

Automatic Regulation of Humidity and Temperature

Moderate in Cost

Cheap to Operate

Yields Big Returns

STUART W. CRAMER

CHARLOTTE,

NORTH CAROLINA

MILL NEWS ITEMS OF INTEREST

Piedmont, Ala.—The Mobble-Barlow Company has secured the contract to furnish the lumber for the extension of the Coosa Manufacturing Company.

Work began on the extension Monday morning, when a large crew of hands were put to work.

Gainesville, Ga.—The Merck-Hetrick Manufacturing Co., recently organized here, to manufacture hosiery, as noted, now have their plant in operation. Manager Hetrick states that the new mill begins work with a large number of orders on hand.

Newells, N. C.—There is a good prospect of a 10,000-spindle mill being built at this place. Citizens here have been considering a mill for several years and have now interested A. B. Saunders of Charlotte, N. C., in the proposition.

Bessemer City, N. C.—The Atlas Mill at this place that began operations a week ago is now running full time, both night and day, and the Osage begins to run 130 looms. As a result of this work the dwellings that have been empty for several months are now being reoccupied. Three of the five mills are now running full time with two of these running at night.

Shelby, N. C.—The Ella Mill is having its water tank painted inside and out. While this work is going on, it necessitates the water supply being cut off. A permit from the insurance company and a man is here representing the company while the work is being done to use all precautions to prevent fire damage while the water supply is off. The Ella is beautifying the mill grounds by planting trees, etc.

Durham, N. C.—At a recent meeting of the stockholders of the Commonwealth Cotton Manufacturing Co., a motion was adopted that the corporation be dissolved. A meeting of the stockholders will be held on June 10th to take action on this motion.

As recently noted, the controlling interest in the Commonwealth Mill was recently bought by J. Brodie Duke, and the plant, which has been idle for some time, will resume operations in the near future.

West Point, Ga.—The Lang Mfg. Co. has under consideration the question of disposing of their entire weave room equipment and changing over the mill for the manufacture of coarse yarns. This change has been proposed partly on account of the scarcity of dye-stuffs and also because of the continued lessening of the demand for buggy lap-ropes, which has been the product of the mill up to the present time. It is the expectation of the management to double the capacity of the mill by replacing the weave room space with spinning machinery.

Spartanburg, S. C.—Pursuant to a decree of the United States Court at Norfolk, Va., in the suit of Eugene Holt and others against the Union Cotton Bagging Corporation, of this place, the trustee of the company will sell the property and plant of the Union Cotton Bagging Co. on June 28th at public auction.

The sale will be on the basis of one-fourth cash and the balance in three equal installments.

Greensboro, N. C.—What perhaps was the largest single order ever placed in the South for wire loom-harness equipment has just been placed by the Revolution Cotton Mills with Hampton Smith of Green-

ville, S. C., Southern Agent of the Steel Heddle Mfg. Co., of Philadelphia. This contract calls for over three million flat steel duplex heddles and four thousand harness frames. The new additions to the plant of the Revolution Mills are rapidly nearing completion and when all of the machinery has been installed in same, the entire plant including both old and new parts will occupy a floor space of between ten and twelve acres.

Columbus, Ga.—The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Swift Spinning Mills was held at the company's plant last week, the meeting having been called for the purpose

of electing officers and directors for the ensuing year, and to receive reports for the last year's business of the mills.

The stockholders re-elected the old board of directors for 1915-1916, and in turn, the directors elected the officers of last year for another term, these being Edward Swift, president; Clifford Swift, vice-president and general manager, and J. P. Kyle, secretary and treasurer.

The records of business for the past year were interesting and noted a steady business during the business depression. Prospects for the future for the mills were stated to be very good.

Dalton, Ga.—Crown Cotton Mills will erect another mill, which will be joined to No. 2 mill building. A two-story addition for carding and spinning department, 125x160 feet, and an addition, 225x110 feet, for the weaving department will be constructed. The new mill will have equipment of 15,000 spindles and will furnish employment to 400 or more persons. It is stated that the proposed investment would, under normal conditions, cost \$400,000, but that the present favorable quotations on building material and machinery will reduce the cost. This will increase the spindle equipment of the plant to approximately 50,000.

Anderson, S. C.—The Equinox Mills are planning to enlarge their main building by 72 feet. They are also planning to erect 25 or 26 additional cottages for their employees in the mill village, and will erect a complete lighting system on the streets of the village. Robert E. Ligon, manager of the mills, stated that the owners of the mills have had under advisement these improvements for some time, and that they will be carried out in the immediate future. J. E. Sirrine of Greenville will prepare plans and estimates for the improvements.

Mr. Ligon says that more floor space is needed in the main building, which is a brick building. Additional floor space will permit a rearrangement of machinery, and it is believed that a rearrangement will increase the production 10 to 20 per cent. The mills do not plan to put in any new machinery now. They have plenty of machinery in operation now to fill the enlarged room.

It is understood that 126 employees of the Equinox Mills now live outside of the mill village, some of them being residents of the Brogan, Anderson and other mill villages. The new cottages will enable most of these to move into the Equinox village.

The street lighting system will be erected by the Southern Public Utilities company, and will consist of seventy-two 60 candle power Mazda lamps. The company will also furnish electricity for lighting them.

Headquarters Southern Textile Association Meeting JUNE 25th AND 26th LANGREN HOTEL Asheville, N. C.

Figures on Ball-Bearing Spindles

The table given below shows the saving to be made on 1,000 spindles, by the use of the Chapman (Ball Bearing) Gravity Spindle at a cost of \$1 a spindle, as compared with the ordinary journal bearing spindle at a cost of 50c. a spindle. Based on 70 spindles to a horse power, 1,000 spindles require 14.28-horse power, and at a cost of \$25 per horse power amounts to \$357 yearly. Thirty per cent saving of horse power by the use of the Ball Bearing Gravity Spindle amounts to \$107.10 annually.

By computing and adding interest on both the extra cost of the Ball Bearing Spindle and the saving in power for 20 years, the estimated life of a spindle, the result is as follows:

		Compound interest at 5% added.		Saving deducted.	Net result.
1st year....	\$ 500.00	\$ 25.00 =	\$ 525.00	\$107.10	\$ 417.90
2nd year....	417.90	20.89 =	438.79	107.10	331.69
3rd year....	331.69	16.59 =	348.28	107.10	241.18
4th year....	241.18	12.06 =	253.24	107.10	146.14
5th year....	146.14	7.31 =	153.45	107.10	46.35
				Saving added.	Net saving.
6th year....	46.35	2.32 =	48.67	107.10	58.43
7th year....	58.43	2.92 =	61.25	107.10	168.45
8th year....	168.45	8.42 =	176.87	107.10	286.97
9th year....	286.97	14.35 =	301.32	107.10	408.42
10th year....	408.42	20.42 =	428.84	107.10	535.94
11th year....	535.94	26.80 =	562.74	107.10	669.84
12th year....	669.84	33.49 =	703.33	107.10	810.43
13th year....	810.43	40.52 =	850.95	107.10	958.05
14th year....	958.05	47.90 =	1,005.95	107.10	1,113.05
15th year....	1,113.05	55.65 =	1,168.70	107.10	1,275.80
16th year....	1,275.80	63.79 =	1,339.59	107.10	1,446.69
17th year....	1,446.69	72.33 =	1,519.12	107.10	1,626.22
18th year....	1,626.22	81.31 =	1,707.53	107.10	1,814.63
19th year....	1,814.63	90.73 =	1,905.36	107.10	2,012.46
20th year....	2,012.46	100.62 =	2,113.08	107.10	2,220.18

SOUTHERN AGENTS

Dixie Spindle & Flyer Co., Charlotte, N. C.

Memphis, Tenn.—The organization of the half million dollar company to establish a 20,000 or 25,000 spindle cotton mill in this city is reported making satisfactory progress here, with but one or two exceptions. These matters, however, are of the utmost importance to the success of the project, and are a source of no little thought to the promoters. One of these is the inducement of an experienced and successful manufacturer to come here and interest himself in the work of upbuilding the industry.

H. W. Brennan, a member of the board of directors of the Chisca Manufacturing Co., which will operate the cotton mill, recently expressed himself as pleased by the successful beginning of the financial campaign. He was on hand early to explain any points not clear in the minds of the committeemen, who are now engaged in a city-wide subscription campaign, backed by the Business Men's Club.

"The first doubt," Mr. Brennan said recently, "is will the company be able to employ an experienced and successful cotton mill manufacturer, as president, to manage the company's affairs? It would be ideal if such a man came to Memphis from the East with from \$50,000 to \$100,00 of his own money, for the purpose of organizing a cotton mill company, in which event our leading capitalists probably would subscribe all additional capital needed."

He added, however, that he did not believe the right man to be available just now, though every attempt will be made to get him.

The second doubt is as to sufficient capital being provided. When the stock subscription has been closed the board of directors will inform itself, after estimates and bids on buildings and equipment are all in hand, first, what size plant can be safely financed, and at that time, and not before, decision will be made on this matter, insuring that the enterprise will be adequately financed.

For instance, if \$500,000 be subscribed and it is found after bids have been taken that this will not be sufficient amount for a 25,000 spindles mill, the directors will cut the plans to a 22,000 spindle mill, or even a 20,000 spindle mill.

Solves Dyestuff Problem For Next Eighteen Months.

Julian S. Carr, Jr., president of the Durham (N. C.) Hosiery Mills, one of the biggest users of dyestuffs in the State, said that he had closed contracts for dyestuff which removed that problem for the next 12 or 18 months.

Mr. Carr has been experimenting with a dye from a Buffalo, N. Y., concern, and has finally decided after giving the dye a thorough test

that it will meet all the requirements of his business, will hold just as well as the German dyes and will work with as great rapidity. He believes that this will solve the dye problem. The mill has been using this dye for the past few months, and has finally closed a contract with the Buffalo people which insures the Durham company enough dyestuff to run for the next 18 months.

Hint to Mills.

The Greenwood cotton mills have taken an advanced step. They are advertising in Greenwood newspapers, endeavoring to stimulate the trade in cotton goods. "Wear Cotton Goods," is their slogan, and Greenwood people are urged to wear cotton goods manufactured in Greenwood. This is a pointer for the cotton manufacturers of other towns. The advertising will help the newspapers and it will help the towns and on top of that it will help the cotton manufacturing business.—Rock Hill Herald.

Cotton Condition is 80.4 Per Cent.

New York, May 28.—According to special reports to The Journal of Commerce, the percentage condition of cotton on an average date of May 23 was 80.4 per cent as compared with 78.2 per cent a year ago at this time, 80.5 per cent in 1913, 76.9 per cent in 1912 and 83.8 per cent in 1911. This compares with a 10-year average of 79.2 per cent.

Concerning acreage there is still a very wide range of opinion, the most reliable estimates ranging from 10 to 13 per cent with many of the best judges inclined to the lower figure.

Louisiana and Texas, on account of excessive rains, show the lowest condition, both running about 77 per cent. Nearly all other States show a higher average than usual.

While the season averages 12 days late, most States have made a fairly normal start, with the exception of Texas, Louisiana and Alabama, which are 18, 16 and 13 days late, respectively. The crop is very free from insects, with the exception of the appearance of the boll weevil in some States. Grass has become troublesome in some sections, but stands are generally good, and there is an excellent season in the ground. Some replanting has been necessary, but correspondents say that no grain lands have been turned into cotton. Chopping out is nearly completed and the crop as a whole starts out with fair prospects.

Condition by States, as compiled from over 2,400 replies of our special correspondents, bearing an average date of May 23, 1915, follows:

North Carolina, 86.2; South Carolina, 84.0; Georgia, 82.0; Florida, 86.0; Alabama, 79.4; Mississippi, 82.0; Louisiana, 77.4; Texas, 77.5; Arkansas, 84.4; Tennessee, 86.0; Missouri, 88.0; Oklahoma, 81.2; average 80.4.



A Humidifier Your Help Will Like

Some humidifying systems have an excess of parts. And you say what do I care whether they like it or not. Just a moment. Yes, you do. Because if they don't like it—or anything else—they are going to do one of two things—put it on the bum, or get another job.

And you and I lose.

I know a factory where there are Turbos and another humidifier. The help prefer a job in the Turbo rooms. Perhaps because all the other equipment 's new and runs well.

But the funny part of it is they keep applying to the Super for a chance to get a job in the rooms where the Turbos are.

How do I know? The said Super said so. Nuff ced.

THE G. M. PARKS CO.

Fitchburg, Mass.

Southern Office Commercial Building, Charlotte, N. C.

J. S. COTHRAN, Manager.

TEXTILE BOOKS

Carding and Spinning, by G. F. Ivey.—Price \$1.00. A practical book on carding and spinning which will be found useful.

Carding Lessons for the Mill Boy—Vaughan—Price \$1.00. A practical carder. Written especially for young carders.

Cotton Mill Processes and Calculations—By D. A. Tompkins—Price \$5.00. An elementary text book for textile schools and self-instruction. Every operation in the ordinary cotton mill is explained simply and with the use of illustrations. Contains much information of value to the experienced man. 395 pages; 33 illustrations; cloth.

Plain Series of Cotton Spinning Calculations—by Cook—\$1.00. A unique and valuable book giving the calculations used in mixing, carding, drawing, and spinning cotton, also original drawings showing points where changes of drafts, speeds, etc., should be made. Setting, production, doublings. 90 pages; freely illustrated; cloth.

CLARK PUBLISHING COMPANY

CHARLOTTE, N. C.

AMERICAN MOISTENING COMPANY

BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS

WILLIAM FIRTH, President

FRANK B. COMINS, Vice-Pres. and Treas.

THE ONLY PERFECT SYSTEM OF AIR MOISTENING COMINS SECTIONAL HUMIDIFIER

JOHN HILL, Southern Representative, 1014 Healy Building, ATLANTA, GEORGIA

Cotton Goods Report

Cotton goods markets held steady last week in spite of the general dullness in many lines. There was some reduction of prices, but on the whole the market has not gone down more than the relative decline in cotton. Quotations on print cloth, sheetings and other goods were marked down in some instances, but prices in general held well.

Jobbers showed more interest in staple bleached goods for summer delivery, deliveries to begin after July first. Firm prices were named where quotation were asked. The trade was much encouraged by the interest in these goods, as the inquiry indicates that jobbers have no surplus on hand. It is still too early to look for large buying from the jobbing trade. At this time many of them are taking inventory and not so anxious for business for future delivery as they will be in the next few weeks.

During the last week orders for large quantities of wide duck for export trade were received in the market. Many of the mills making these goods are sold up until August and some of them through the summer.

The shortage of dyestuffs has done much to hold up prices on printed goods and gingham. The firmness of some of the heavy colored cotton goods, while the demand is light, is due only to the lack of dyestuffs.

Certain lines of fine and fancy cotton goods continue in steady demand and the cutting up trade is taking goods in a large way. It is reported that fine goods mills are still getting large orders for future delivery of novelties and specialties.

The present price of cotton is proving a large factor in aiding the distribution of cotton goods. The bag trade is using more cotton than ever before. The high price of burlap is causing a greater substitution of cotton goods and the high cost of linens is also a factor in the increasing use of cotton goods.

The week in the Fall River print cloth market was dull. Trading was light and prices weakened. Manufacturers in some cases, were not willing to allow concessions and several large orders were withheld on this account. Orders placed were most for small lots for nearby delivery. The uncertainty of general conditions, due to the war situation is said to have been the greatest factor in the decreased activity in the last few weeks. Buyers came in the market only to cover their most pressing needs. The market for fine goods remained unchanged. This division of the market has been somewhat better in the last two weeks, than coarse goods. Many of the mills are well sold up and are not anxious for further business at this time.

Prices on cotton goods were quoted in New York last week as follows:
Print cloth, 28-in. std 3 1-4 —
28-inch, 64x60s 3 1-8 —

Gray goods, 39-inch,		
68x72s	4 3-4	—
4-yard, 80x80s	6	6 1-8
Brown drills, std.	6 1-4	7
Sheetings, So. std.	6 1-4	6 1-2
3-yard, 48x48s	5 1-8	6
4-yard, 56x60s	5	—
4-yard, 48x48s	4 3-4	—
4-yard, 44x44s	4 3-8	—
5-yard, 48x48s	3 3-4	—
Denims, 9-ounce	13	15
Selkirk, 8-oz. duck	10 1-2	—
Oliver Extra, 8-oz.	10 1-2	—
Hartford, 11-oz., 40-in.		
duck	12 3-4	—
Ticking, 8-ounce	11 1-2	—
Standard prints	5 1-4	—
Standard gingham	6 1-4	—
Fine dress gingham	7 1-2	9 1-4
Kid finished cambrics	4	4 1-4

Hester's Weekly Cotton Statement.

Comparisons are to actual dates not to close of corresponding weeks.

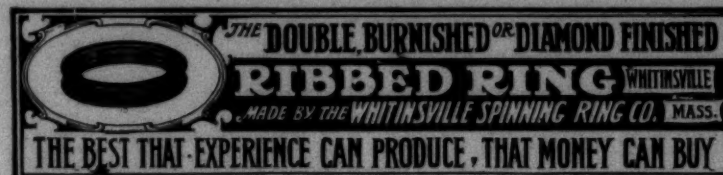
In thousands bales.	
In sight for week	106
In sight same 7 days last y'r	67
In sight for the month	474
In sight same date last year ..	257
In sight for season	14,705
In sight same date last year ..	14,609
Port receipts for season	10,465
Port receipts same date last year	10,492
Overland to mills and Canada for season	1,071
Overland same date last year ..	1,133
Southern mill takings for season	2,756
Southern same date last year ..	2,830
Interior stocks in excess of August 1	513
Interior last year	154
Foreign exports for week	159
Foreign same 7 days last y'r ..	93
Foreign for season	7,773
Foreign same date last year ..	8,569
Northern spinners' takings and Canada for week	46
Northern same 7 days last y'r ..	30
Northern for season	2,705
Northern to same date last year	2,575
Statement of world's visible supply:	
Total visible this week	6,757
Total visible last week	6,823
Of this the total American this week	4,894
Of this the total American last week	4,958
Of this the total American last year	2,782
All other kinds this week	1,862
All other kinds last week	1,864
All other kinds last year	1,937
Visible in the U. S. this week ..	1,706
Visible this date last year	794
Visible in other countries this week	5,051
Visible this date last year	3,925

Advertising vs. Praying.

The small daughter of a Little Rock family had been praying each evening at bed time for a baby sister.

The other morning her mother, reading the paper, exclaimed: "I see Mrs. Smith has a little daughter."

"How do you know that?" asked the child.



Poor Tempering Does It { Makes broken travelers and cut threads

U.S. RING TRAVELERS ARE **AMOS M BOWEN**
UNIFORMLY TEMPERED Treasurer
PROVIDENCE, R.I.

MATTHIAS OUSLEY, Jr., Southern Representative, Box 126, Greenville, S. C.

RICHARD A. BLYTHE

(INCORPORATED)

Cotton Yarns Mercerized and Natural

ALL NUMBERS

505-506 Mariner and Merchant Building

PHILADELPHIA, PA.

The Desirability of the South

as the place to manufacture cotton goods is illustrated in the increase of 67% quoted by census department. We can offer attractive situations for those desiring to enter this field.

J. A. PRIDE

General Industrial Agent, Seaboard Air Line Railway

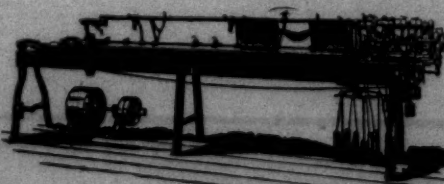
NORFOLK, VIRGINIA.

IMPROVED INMAN AUTOMATIC BANDING MACHINES

MANUFACTURED BY

COLE BROTHERS

PAWTUCKET, R. I.



Also Beaming Machine to beam on to slasher beams.

The only automatic machine in the world for making loop bands for spinning frames. Superior quality of bands without any cost of making. All bands exactly alike and no stretch of bands after they are put on. Saves child labor.

"I read it in the paper," answered the mother.

"Read it to me," said the daughter.

The mother read: "Born—on Mar. —to Mr. and Mrs.—Smith a daughter."

The child thought a moment, then said: "I know what I am going to do. I am going to quit praying and

begin advertising."—National Monthly.

Necessary.

Holligan—"Do yez believe in fate, Harrigan?"

Harrigan—"Do Oi believe in fate? Sure, how else could Oi walk?"—Philadelphia Record.

The Yarn Market

Philadelphia, Pa.—The yarn market was dull last week, and dealers reported that it was one of the slowest weeks of the year. Buyers seem to have adopted a waiting policy, which dealers believe is either to the fact that they are waiting for lower prices, or that manufacturers have all the yarn that they need at this time of the year. Deliveries on old contracts continue good, and buyers are taking in their contract right along. New business seems to be the difficulty, and prices have suffered from the lack of new orders. Stocks of yarn in this market are considered large, in spite of the large quantity of stock yarns which have recently been sold here.

Inquiry for knitting yarns was scattered last week and sales were not large. It is said that many mills will have to buy yarn in the near future, but they are holding off now in the hope of better prices. Both the hosiery and underwear mills in this state are said to be very busy at this time, and manufacturers are more encouraged than they have been for some time past. Prices on knitting yarns were irregular last week, and showing a weakening tendency.

Single combed yarns moved fairly well last week and underwear manufacturers are said to be taking these yarns in increasing quantities. Prices continued rather irregular. Many spinners who are in need of business are said to be quoting very attractive prices.

Sales of Southern frame spun combed peeler on cones were made on the basis of 20 1-2 and 21 cents for 10s coarse numbers. A sale of 24s cones was made for 24 cents, and another for 24 1-2 cents; 26s sold for 2 41-2 and 25 cents; 30s sold for 26 1-2 and 27 cents; 36s sold for 32 and 33 cents. Eastern combed peeler sold on the basis of 22 to 23 cents for 10s for coarse numbers. A sale of 32s on cones was made for 29 cents; 36s sold for 34 to 36 1-2 cents and 40s on cones sold for 37 cents.

Southern Two-Ply Skeins.

4s to 8s	15 1-2-16
19s to 12s	17 1-2-17 1-2
14s	—17
16s	16 1-2-17
20s	18 —18 1-2
24s	—19 1-2
26s	19 1-2-20
30s	—21
36s	24 1-2-25
40s	26 1-2-27
50s	—34
3-ply 8s upholstery	—16 1-2
4-ply 8s upholstery	—16 1-2

Southern Single Skeins.

4s to 8s	15 —15 1-2
10s	15 1-2-16
12s	16 —16 1-2
14s	—16 1-2
16s	16 3-4-17
20s	18 —18 1-2

Southern Single Chain Warps.

10s to 12s	15 1-2-16
14s	16 —16 1-2
16s	—17
20s	18 —18 1-2
22s	18 —18 1-2
24s	18 1-2-19
26s	—19
30s	—21
40s	20 —27

Southern Two-Ply Chain Warps.

8s to 10s	16 —17
12s to 14s	17 —17 1-2
2-ply 16s	17 1-2-18
2-ply 20s	18 1-2-19
2-ply 24s	—19 1-2
2-ply 26s	19 1-2-20
2-ply 30s	—21
2-ply 40s	27 —27 1-2
2-ply 50s	—35

Southern Frame Cones.

8s	—15 1-2
10s	16 —
12s	16 1-2—
14s	16 3-4—
16s	17 1-4—
18s	17 3-4—
20s	18 1-2—
22s	—19 1-2
24s	19 1-2—
26s	20 1-2—
30s	21 —

Eastern Carded Cops.

10s	17 —
11s	17 1-2—
12s	17 1-2—
14s	18 —
16s	18 1-2—
18s	18 3-4—
20s	19 1-2—
22s	20 1-2—
24s	21 —
26s	22 —
28s	23 —
30s	24 —

Two-Ply Carded Peeler Skeins.

22s	21 1-2-22
26s	23 —
30s	24 —
36s	25 —
40s	27 —
50s	36 —37

Carpet and Upholstery Yarns in Skeins.

9-4 slack	17 —
8-4 slack	16 1-2—
8-3-4 hard twist	14 1-2-15

Momentous Question.

Business Father—I received quite a number of sealed proposals at the office—
Eager Daughter—Were any of them addressed to me, pa?—Baltimore American.

U. S. Goods in China Copied by Japanese.

Julian H. Arnold, U. S. Commercial Attache at Shanghai, in a report now open for inspection at the local branch of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce at the Custom House, discusses methods by which American manufacturers may prevent imitation of trade-marked and patented articles by Japanese companies in Chinese markets.

Complaints have steadily come to the Department of Commerce, says Mr. Arnold, that Japanese concerns are underselling standard articles in China by flooding the country with cheap imitations of protected American goods, particularly textile manufacturers. This is being done in spite of the registration of trademarks, patents and designs with the Chinese authorities. An instance is mentioned where one large American manufacturer of a well known brand of underwear has suffered a loss in business from 5,000 cases a year to less than 400. The depreciation in trade is caused by the fact that in China, where the trademark or "chop" is considered essential by the purchaser, the Japanese producer copies the design and the mark and offers a less valuable article with impunity. The Chinese, it is said, buy without noticing the difference.

Some of the largest concerns in the United States, Mr. Arnold notes, have been affected by this infringement. All American trademarks on goods sold in China, he continues, should be registered through the United States Consul General at Shanghai with the Chinese Commissioners of Customs. Such registration, he says, is only provisional pending the enactment of Chinese laws on the subject, but is effective in persuading the local authorities that American goods should be protected.

To make the protection complete, the statement continues, registration should be entered at Tokyo, a matter which is generally neglected at present by American concerns. The Japanese laws, it is said, will adequately safeguard the interests of American companies against infringement by local manufacturers. Wherever Japanese citizens have forestalled such action by obtaining a prior registration, says E. E. Pratt, chief of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce at Washington, relief can be obtained through the efforts of the consular service. Proper evidence that the patent or trade mark was held originally by American concerns will undoubtedly secure a cancellation of the Japanese registration, is the assertion.

The statement further points out that as far as competition between American and Japanese manufacturers in China is concerned, the interests of United States citizens are fully covered by a commercial treaty between this country and Japan in 1908. The treaty provides that the patents, trade marks and designs duly patented in each country shall be mutually protected. It provides also that the rights of each as regards the internal trade with China shall be sustained.

"The Clinchfield Route"

Carolina, Clinchfield & Ohio Ry.
and
Carolina, Clinchfield & Ohio Railway
of South Carolina

EFFECTIVE NOV. 26, 1914.

Eastern Standard Time.

Southbound—No. 3, Passenger, Daily

Lv. Dante, Va.	8:30 a. m.
Lv. St. Paul, Va.	8:52 a. m.
Lv. Speer's Ferry, Va.	10:17 a. m.
Lv. Johnson City, Tenn.	11:45 a. m.
Lv. Marion, N. C.	3:55 p. m.
Lv. Bostic, N. C.	4:57 p. m.
Ar. Spartanburg, S. C.	6:05 a. m.

No. 5 Mixed, Daily

Lv. Dante, Va.	12:50 p. m.
Lv. St. Paul, Va.	1:20 p. m.
Lv. Speer's Ferry, Va.	3:15 p. m.
Lv. Johnson City, Tenn.	5:18 p. m.
Ar. Erwin, Tenn.	6:30 p. m.

Northbound—No. 2, Passenger, Daily

Lv. Erwin, Tenn.	8:15 a. m.
Ar. Johnson City, Tenn.	8:55 a. m.
Ar. Speer's Ferry, Va.	10:35 a. m.
Ar. St. Paul, Va.	12:17 p. m.
Ar. Dante, Va.	12:40 p. m.

No. 4, Passenger, Daily.

Lv. Spartanburg, S. C.	11:00 a. m.
Ar. Bostic, N. C.	12:07 p. m.
Ar. Marion, N. C.	1:05 p. m.
Ar. Johnson City, Tenn.	5:18 p. m.
Ar. Speer's Ferry, Va.	7:02 p. m.
Ar. St. Paul, Va.	8:35 p. m.
Ar. Dante, Va.	9:00 p. m.

Patrons are requested to apply to nearest Agent for definite information, or to

CHAS. T. MANDEL,
Asst. Gen'l Pass. Agent.

J. J. CAMPION,
V.-Pres. and Traffic Manager.

How Cotton is Used.

In a special letter, entitled "Markets of Cotton Consumption," Messrs. Rensborg, Lyon & Co., of New York, tell what the world does with the South's cotton crop, amounting annually to from 14,000,000 bales.

The exhibit is an interesting study and worthy of perusal as showing the wide variety of uses to which it is susceptible.

Something over one-half goes into what are generally known as cotton goods, prints, etc. Then there are 500,000 bales consumed in making army uniforms; 150,000 in blankets; 20,000 in duck overcoats; and 125,000 in gloves, shoes, leggings. This makes altogether about 8,500,000 bales for direct personal uses, or what were at first almost the only uses of cotton.

Now, cotton is used in the following industries: Railroads, (air brakes, hose, ear ceiling, seats), 375,000 bales; trolley cars, 75,000; automobiles, (tires, seats and tops), 450,000; grain bags, 40,000; harvesting machinery, 200,000; electrical, 200,000; awnings, tarpaulins, 420,000; sugar and cement bagging, 300,000; coal industry, 75,000; pipe covering, 100,000; wall covering, 100,000; wagon tops, 125,000; hose and belting, 200,000; book binding, 150,000; leather imitations, 150,000; gun cotton, smokeless powder, etc., 3,000,000. These and sundry small items make a total of 7,115,000 bales, according to this statement.

The biggest one customer in the industrial field is the maker of explosives, the most peaceful occupation of the world—cotton agriculture—being the vital ally of the people who go to war!

Meeting of South Carolina Cotton Manufacturers' Association.

The annual meeting of the South Carolina Cotton Manufacturers Association will be held at the Grove Park Inn, Asheville, N. C., on Friday, June 18th. A very large attendance is expected.

Son of J. W. Long Dead.

Wilbur Long, the two-year-old son of John W. Long, overseer of carding at the Wiscasset Mill No. 4, Albemarle, N. C., died at that place on Monday of this week. The child had only been ill for about a week. The funeral was held Wednesday morning at Gastonia.

W. S. Norris Dead.

We regret very much to learn of the death of Wallis S. Norris, superintendent of the Lexington (S. C.) Mfg. Co., which occurred on May 17th.

Mr. Norris was a brother of J. A. Norris of Greenville, S. C., and O. A. Norris of Kannapolis, N. C.

He was very highly regarded both personally and as a cotton manufacturer and had recently won his promotion to the position of superintendent.

He was buried at Rose Hill Cemetery, Piedmont, S. C.

Her Thigh Was Broken.

The head and foot of an iron bedstead tied together fell on Ruth, the six-year-old daughter of Mr. T. H. Henderson, former superintendent of the Riverside and Toxaway Mills, Anderson, S. C., and the Lynchburg Cotton Mills, Lynchburg, Va., breaking her left thigh. The accident occurred when Mr. Henderson was packing up his furniture in Lynchburg, Va., on Wednesday, preparing to move back to Anderson. Nearly all of the household goods had been packed and the physician attending the little girl stated that it would be all right to bring her on to Anderson. The limb was set temporarily, and she stood the trip well and her condition at the hospital was pronounced as being satisfactory.

Direct Current Computing Pole Motors—Type R. C.

The General Electric Company has recently issued Bulletin No. 41013, giving a detailed description of that company's Direct Current Commutating Pole Motors, known as Type R. C.

These motors are built with a frame of cast steel of medium weight with symmetrical section. They can be used with a sliding base which maintains a correct driving alignment, and which, with the adjustable shields, permit the installation of the motor on either the floor, wall or ceiling. These motors may be equipped with covers, rendering them what is known as semi-enclosed, totally enclosed or self-ventilated. They are wound for 115, 230 and 550 volts direct current circuits, with permissible voltage range of from 110 to 125, 220 to 250, and 500 to 600 volts.

Illustrations of the various parts of the motors, together with dimension diagrams, are included in the publication.

Big Celebration in Kannapolis.

"Meet me at Kannapolis Monday, July 5," is the slogan our town and community have adopted recently. We intend to have a gala day here, celebrating July Fourth. This year July Fourth comes on Sunday, but Monday will be celebration day. We want to have a real good time on that day. The Cannon Manufacturing Company have agreed to close down all their mills on that day in order to give each and all of its

employees an opportunity to take part in our great celebration, thereby contributing their share in making it a great day. A little recreation adds a charm to the life of every individual, and we feel that no better opportunity can be found to have a real feast of enjoyment than by a cessation from all kinds of work on July Fifth. It will not be a holiday for the few, but for all. A program will be arranged and published in The Star so each and every one will know just what to expect. The Star offers its assistance and will gladly contribute its share towards making July Fifth a day long to be remembered.—Kannapolis (N. C.) Star.

Fires Caused by Spontaneous Combustion.

One of the most common causes of spontaneous combustion is in the use of floor and furniture polish rags, which are saturated with vegetable oils, and after use are thrown into some dark corner, under a stairway, in a closet, an attic, or a basement, and there left until sufficient moisture accumulates to cause the same to heat, and as a result it ignites and causes a fire which destroys the building. By burning rags and cloths used in painting or floor and furniture polishing, it will eliminate many of the fires reported from unknown causes. Always keep cloths saturated with vegetable oils out in the open air when not in use. The oil mop should be treated in the manner as oil rags. The careful housekeepers have few if any fires.—Safety Engineering.

SPINNING RINGS ^{Best} Quality Guaranteed

Also Manufacturers of Drop Wires

The Connecticut Mill Supply Co.,

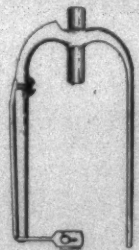
Woodbury, Connecticut

Southern Representatives, PEARSON & RAMSAUR, Greenville, S. C.

W. H. Monty, Pres. & Treas. W. H. Hutchins, V.-Pres & Sect'y

SOUTHERN SPINDLE AND FLYER COMPANY

CHARLOTTE, N. C.



Are your flyers giving you trouble? If you have a few old flyers around your mill that will not run, send them to us and we will make them run like new ones, or if you are changing on to a finer or coarser roving, we will re-block your flyers to suit your work at small cost.

SCOTCH SIZE OR KLEISTER



THIS IS an old preparation, well known to the majority of Cotton Manufacturers, on account of the general satisfaction it has always given. A binder for both fine and coarse counts as it combines readily with any starches, lays the surface fibre and holds the size well on the yarn. Manufacturers of exports and denims find it valuable, as it reduces shedding and loom waste to a minimum. Should use Raw Tallow or Soluble Tallow in addition. Write for formula.

ARABOL MANUFACTURING COMPANY

100 William Street, New York

CAMERON MacRAE Southern Sales Agent CHARLOTTE, N. C.

PROPER LOCATIONS FOR MILLS.

United States Census figures show that since 1880 the consumption of cotton in mills of the cotton growing States has increased 1,502 per cent, as compared with an increase of only 93 per cent in all other states. In the twelve months ended August 31, 1914 Southern mills consumed 162,097 more bales of cotton than the mills of all other States. Three-fourths, or 9,000,000, of the total cotton spindles in the cotton growing States are tributary to Southern Railway tracks. Of the 200 knitting mills in the South over 125 are located along the Southern Railway. Nearly all the Southern woolen and silk mills are also on Southern Railway tracks.

There is a reason for this, and it is not difficult to understand.

The Southern Railway Lines enter and serve most completely those portions of the South where the textile industry is the greatest success, because there are found all the conditions which makes for successful manufacture—the proper transportation facilities, the ease with which the raw material and the needed fuel may be secured, the supply of good labor, the pure water, the low cost of power, and favorable local conditions.

Not only for textile plants but for all other industries the best advantages will be found in this territory.

If you have a plant to locate, let us take up with you the question of the proper location. Your plans will be held confidential. Our knowledge of conditions at various points and our experience in locating other mills and the time of our agents in making special investigations are at your service if desired.

M. V. RICHARDS, Industrial and Agricultural Commissioner,
Southern Railway,

Room 129,

Washington, D. C.

Ample Supply
of GARLAND
Loom Pickers
Ready to Ship
the day Your
Order comes.

WE carry a large stock of finished rawhide loom pickers including all sizes and styles in common use, and many which are out of the ordinary, so that we are able to fill an order for almost any picker on its receipt. These pickers are thoroughly seasoned and will wear longer than those which are used as soon as made.

Try us with your next Rush Order.



GARLAND
MFG. CO.
SACO, MAINE

Want Department

Want Advertisements.

If you are needing men for any position or have second hand machinery, etc., to sell the want columns of the **Southern Textile Bulletin** afford the best medium for advertising the fact.

Advertisements placed with us reach all the mills and show results.

Employment Bureau.

The Employment Bureau is a feature of the **Southern Textile Bulletin** and we have better facilities for placing men in Southern mills than any other journal.

The cost of joining our employment bureau is only \$1.00 and there is no other cost unless a position is secured, in which case a reasonable fee is charged.

We do not guarantee to place every man who joins our employment bureau, but we do give them the best service of any employment bureau connected with the Southern textile industry.

Weavers Wanted.

Wanted.—Weavers for a night run. New Draper looms on plain work. Run five nights and pay for six. Pay off every week. Good running work and good wages. Do not pay transportation. Can also furnish work for a few spinners. Write Supt. Kershaw Cotton Mill, Kershaw, S. C.

Help Wanted.

The Moorhead plant of the Mississippi Cotton Mills, at St. Louis, Mo., wants a full complement of cotton mill labor. Will advance transportation to good moral families. No other need apply. Good wages, good location, make drills and duck. Address Moorhead Cotton Mills, Moorhead, Miss.

Winder For Sale.

For Sale — One 100-spindle Foster Winder, Model No. 6. Now running satisfactorily and in good condition. Cheap for cash. Address A. B. C., care Textile Bulletin.

Cloth Room Overseer Wanted.

Wanted.—A number one good cloth room man who is familiar with colored work. Must be sober and a good manager of help. State age, and if married or single, and give reference in first letter. Address Cloth Room, care Southern Textile Bulletin.

WANT position as superintendent. Have had long experience as carder, spinner and superintendent. Can furnish first-class references from present and former employers. Address No. 1078.

WANT position as superintendent. Now employed and giving satisfaction, but prefer to change. Special experience on combed yarn. Can furnish best of references. Address No. 1079.

WANT position as overseer of weaving. Have had long experience and can furnish best of references. Now employed. Address No. 1080.

WANT position as superintendent of small mill, or overseer of spinning in large mill. Am now employed but want to change for larger job. Address No. 1081.

WANT position as overseer weaving. Experienced on both white and colored work and on all makes of looms. Can furnish excellent references. Address No. 1082.

WANT position as superintendent or as carder and spinner. Experienced in both yarn and weaving mills, and can give satisfaction. Am now employed, but would change for larger mill. Address No. 1083.

WANT position as overseer of spinning. An Eastern man and an A-No. 1 spinner. Have had many years experience on all kinds of yarns, including novelty yarns of all descriptions. Best references. Address No. 1084.

WANT—Position as overseer weave room. Am good designer and have had eight years experience in weave room. Can give good references as to character and ability. Address No. 1085.

WANT position as overseer of spinning at not less than \$2.50 per day. Have long experience and am a good manager of help. Good references. Address 1086.

WANT position as superintendent of cloth mill, 10,000 to 25,000 spindles, have a number of years experience in carding and spinning. Now employed as overseer spinning in large mill. Married and strictly sober. Age 30 years. Technical graduate in cotton manufacturing. Would consider reasonable salary. Good references as to character and ability. Address No. 1087.

WANT position as overseer of carding in Piedmont section of North or South Carolina, preferably Greenville, S. C. Have had long experience and can furnish best of references. Address No. 1088.

WANT position as superintendent. Have had long experience as superintendent and am capable of handling any size job. Age 45. Can give excellent references. Now

employed as superintendent. Address No. 1090.

WANT position as superintendent of small mill or overseer of carding in large mill. Held last position as overseer of carding in large mill for over three years. Can furnish good references. Address No. 1091.

WANT position as superintendent of small mill where I can invest part of my salary. Have long experience as overseer of carding and am now employed as such, but want place as superintendent. Age 35, good habits. Excellent references from present employers. Address No. 1092.

WANT position as overseer of cloth room. Have ten years experience as overseer of cloth room on white and colored, finished and unfinished goods. Now employed but wish larger job. Age 35, sober, accurate and reliable. Satisfactory references. Address 1093.

WANT position as overseer of carding. Have had long experience in first-class mills and can furnish good references from former employers. Address No. 1094.

WANT position as superintendent. Prefer a yarn mill. Have had long experience and can furnish the best of references from former employers. Address No. 1095.

WANT position as superintendent of either yarn or weave mill or carder in large mill. Now employed, but want larger job. Good experience and references. Address No. 1096.

WANT position as overseer of spinning. Would accept position as second hand in large room. Have had good experience and can furnish best of references. Address No. 1097.

WANT position as overseer of spinning at not less than \$3.00 per day. Now employed but prefer to change. Good references both as to character and ability. Address No. 1098.

WANT position as superintendent. Am expert on fine as well as class yarns for all purposes. Know how to make dividends. Can furnish best of references. Address No. 1099.

WANT position as superintendent of small mill or as carder and spinner. Have had long experience and can furnish best of reference. Address No. 1100.

WANT position as superintendent or carder and spinner. Have had charge of carding and spinning in large mill and gave satisfaction. Good references. Address No. 1101.

WANT position as overseer of carding. Have had four years experience and can give present and past employers as reference. Married and sober. Address No. 1102.

WANT position as superintendent or overseer of weaving. Long experience in both positions. Can

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furnish best of references. Address No. 1103.

WANT position as overseer of carding. Have had 15 years experience in carding and spinning. Am at present overseer of carding, but wish larger job. Good references. Address No. 1104.

WANT position as overseer of weaving. Now employed but prefer to change. Can give satisfactory references. Address No. 1105.

WANT position as overseer of carding. Now employed in a small mill but am capable of handling a larger job. Can give best of references. Address No. 1106.

WANT position as engineer and master mechanic. Age 47. Have had 25 years experience in cotton mill steam plants. Can furnish good references. Address No. 1107.

WANT position as overseer of weaving. Have run large rooms and have very wide experience. Can give former employers as references. Address No. 1108.

WANT position as superintendent. Have had long experience and always give satisfaction. Reason for changing better salary. Age 45. Married. Strictly sober. Experienced from ground up on both white and colored work. Address No. 1109.

WANT position of overseer of carding. Experienced on combers and double carding and have always give satisfaction. Best of references. Address No. 1110.

WANT position as overseer of weaving in large mill or superintendent of ten or twenty thousand spindle weaving mill. Experienced on both heavy and fine goods, plain and fancy. Now employed. Good references. Address No. 1111.

WANT position as overseer of large card room or as assistant superintendent. Now employed but would change for larger job. Good references. Address No. 1112.

WANT position as overseer of weaving. Have had long experience on Draper, Stafford and plain looms. Can furnish best of references. Address No. 1113.

WANT position as overseer of spinning or carding and spinning. 14 years in mill, 8 years as overseer. Age 30. Married. Experienced on both white and colored work. Address No. 1114.

WANT position as overseer of large card room or as assistant superintendent. Now employed but would change for larger job. Long experience in both. Nothing less than \$2.50 considered. Good references both as to character and ability. Address No. 1115.

WANT position as superintendent. Would like to figure with any mill that is not getting results. Can furnish references and can change on short notice. Age 37. Address No. 1116.

A THOROUGHLY COMPETENT cotton mill man desires position as superintendent or manager, one who has had long practical experience on all classes of cotton goods in Northern mills. Good organizer and manager, 42 years of age and married. Best of references. Address No. 1117.

WANT position as superintendent of yarn mill. Long practical experience on all classes of yarns from 4s to 180s. Also experienced on automobile tires and similar fabrics. Address No. 1118.

WANT position as overseer of weaving in small mill or second hand in large room. Age 32. Have 15 years experience. Can furnish good references. Address No. 1119.

WANT position as superintendent. Now superintendent of small mill and giving satisfaction but want larger job. Was overseer of carding for many years. Fine references. Address No. 1120.

WANT position as superintendent. Now employed and have been on present job many years, but want larger mill. Can furnish best of references. Address No. 1121.

WANT position as chief engineer and master mechanic. Age 36. Have ten years experience and am not afraid of work. Have family of mill help. Good references. Address No. 1122.

WANT position as carder in large mill or superintendent in small or medium size yarn mill. Am now employed but prefer to change. Address No. 1123.

WANT position as superintendent or as overseer of large weave room. Have had long experience in both positions and can give former employers as references. Address No. 1124.

WANT position as master mechanic. 20 years experience and can furnish fine references. Have 2 doffers and 1 spinner. Strictly sober. Address No. 1125.

WANT position as superintendent of yarn mill or superintendent of large spinning room. Have 23 years experience as carder and spinner. 18 years of which have been overseer. Strictly sober. Now employed. Good references. Address No. 1126.

WANT position as superintendent. Many years experience. Have been superintendent of two of the most successful mills in the South. Can furnish best of references. Address No. 1127.

WANT position as overseer of weaving. Have had 14 years experience as overseer on all kinds of work, both white and colored. Am 41 years old. Can furnish references as to ability and character. Address No. 1128.

WANT position as superintendent of yarn mill (hosiery or weaving yarns) or carder in good size mill. Age 39. Married. 7 years experience as carder. 5 years as superintendent. Can furnish good references. Now employed. Address No. 1129.

A THOROUGHLY COMPETENT and energetic young superintendent 30 years of age wants larger position. Am practical and capable of giving you good service on either plain, fancy or colored goods. Will be pleased to submit reference and correspond with any good size mill wanting a man. Address No. 1130.

A PRACTICAL weaver now employed wants to make a change. Age 34. Strictly sober. Can run a job and get results. Nothing less than \$3.00 per day will be considered. Address No. 1131.

WANT position as carder. Am now employed as carder and know how to watch my costs and my room. Reason for wanting to change will be furnished upon request. Address No. 1132.

WANT position as superintendent of weaving mill. Experienced on both white and colored goods. Familiar with all departments and now employed as superintendent. Good references. Address No. 1133.

WANT position as superintendent or carder or spinner. Would accept position as second hand in large card room. Experienced on sheeting, drills, ducks, osnaburgs and print cloths. Good references. Address No. 1134.

WANT position as superintendent or as carder and spinner. Now employed but want larger and more modern mill. Can furnish entirely satisfactory references. Address No. 1135.

WANT position as overseer of carding or spinning. 20 years experience. Have a night job but wish to go on a day job. Good references. Address No. 1136.

WANT position as superintendent of hosiery yarn or plain white goods mill. 5 years as superintendent. 6 years carder and spinner. Strictly sober. Best of references. Address No. 1137.

WANT position as carder and spinner. Now employed on night job, but prefer to change. Can furnish best of references. Address No. 1138.

WANT position as superintendent of small mill or carder and spinner in small mill. Now employed but want larger job. Long experience. Good references. Address No. 1139.

WANT position as overseer of spinning in either yarn or weaving mill. Have been overseer in good mills for 9 years. Age 30. Married. Strictly sober. Address No. 1140.

WANT position as superintendent of 5,000 to 15,000 spindle mill either weaving or spinning. 27 years practical experience. Now employed as superintendent. Have experience in some of largest mills in South. Good references. Address No. 1142.

WANT position as superintendent of weaving or yarn mill of not less than 15,000 spindles. Now employed as superintendent, but want larger mill. Fine references. Address No. 1143.

WANT position as overseer of spinning or carding and spinning. Long experience. Now employed. Good references. Will not consider less than \$2.50. Address No. 1144.

WANT position as overseer of spinning, warping, spooling and slashing. Have 15 years experience on colored and white work. Age 40. Married. Sober. Can give good references. Address No. 1145.

WANT position as superintendent by practical man with executive ability, fully capable of managing a mill, one who will stay on the job and get possible results. 10 years as superintendent, 12 years as overseer. Experienced on plain and fancy weaves. A-1 references. Address No. 1146.

WANT position as overseer of spinning. Presently employed as erector, but wish to secure position as spinner. Long experience as overseer and can furnish good references. Address No. 1147.

WANT position as overseer of spinning. Have had long experience and can furnish first-class references from former employers. Strictly sober. Address No. 1148.

WANT position as superintendent or manager. Have had long experience, especially on colored goods and can give satisfaction. Good references. Address No. 1149.

WANT position as overseer of weaving. Have 12 years experience as overseer of large rooms. Am now employed and giving satisfaction, but wish to change on account of health of family. Can give present employers as references. Address No. 1150.

WANT position as overseer of weaving. Now employed at night, but want day job. 12 years as overseer in successful mill and can give all former employers as reference. Address No. 1151.

WANT position as overseer of spinning. Long experience and am now employed but for good reasons prefer to change. Fine references. Address No. 1152.

WANT position as superintendent of either plain weaving or yarn mill. Am all-round practical mill man, but especially strong on carding. Have made a close study of waste problems and am in position to more than save my salary in the waste account. Let me investigate your waste conditions. Correspondence confidential. Address No. 1153.

WANT position as superintendent. Am a young man of good education and also long practical experience. Now employed as superintendent, but want larger job. Can furnish satisfactory references. Address No. 1154.

WANT position as overseer of weaving. Have long experience on both white and colored work and all makes of looms. Can furnish satisfactory references. Address No. 1155.

WANT position as overseer of carding. Have had long experience and first-class training. Can furnish best of references from present and past employers. Address No. 1157.

WANT position as overseer of carding. Have experience and ability and am well recommended by former employers. Can make good. Address No. 1158.

WANT position as superintendent. Age 28. Married. Graduate of Philadelphia Textile School, with practical experience as assistant superintendent. Special experience on colored and fancy goods. Address No. 1159.

WANT position as overseer of cloth room. Age 39. Have 19 years experience on all grades of sheetings, domestics and export goods. Can furnish good references. Address No. 1160.

WANT position as superintendent. Have had 18 years experience as superintendent. Am practical in all departments and can furnish best of references. Address No. 1161.

WANT position as master mechanic. Age 30. Have had long experience with cotton mill steam plants and am also a good electrician. Address No. 1162.

WANT position as superintendent. Have had long experience as superintendent and have run some of the best mills in the South. Satisfactory references. Address No. 1163.

WANT position as overseer of carding or spinner or both. Have had long experience and can furnish best of references both as to character and ability. Address No. 1172.

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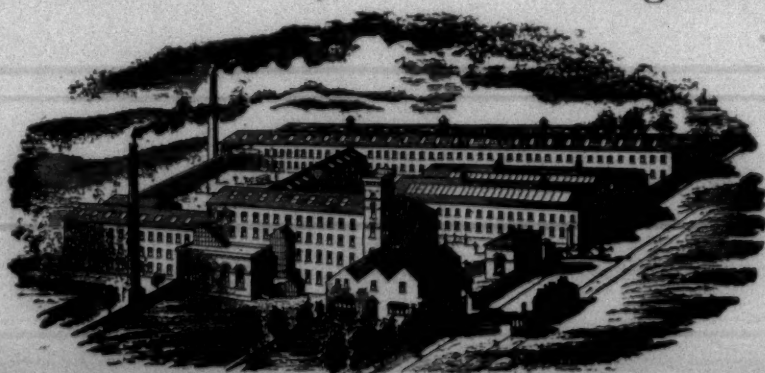
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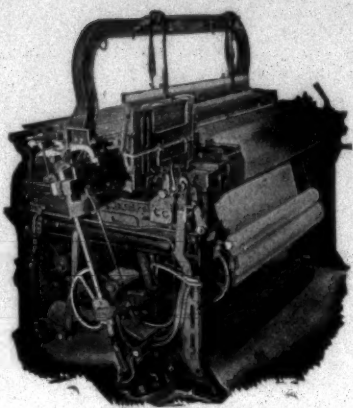
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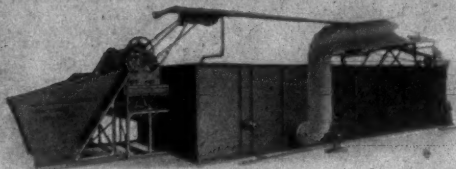
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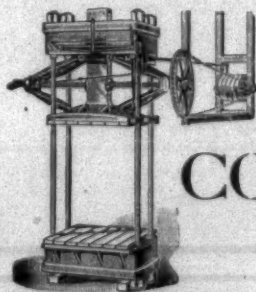
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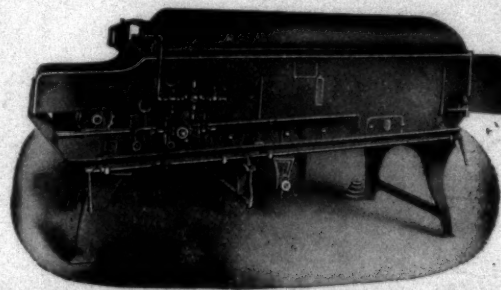
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